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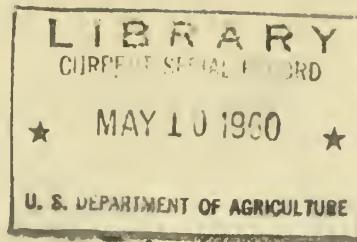


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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

AND REGULATIONS

Governing the Interstate and International
Movement of
Livestock and Poultry

STATE -- FEDERAL

Agricultural Research Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FOREWORD

This publication is issued for the convenience of livestock owners and shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the Interstate and International movement of livestock and poultry, subject to State and Federal regulations and laws on account of animal diseases.

SECTION I (Color, Blue)

The regulations and rules of this section are the requirements of the respective States for the entry of livestock into their particular State. The information contained in this section was compiled through the cooperation of the livestock official of each State, and has been approved by him.

Contact the livestock health official for any additional information you may desire respecting the movement of livestock into his State. The addresses of all of the livestock health officials are given in the directory of this publication.

SECTION II (Color, White)

This section includes the Federal regulations and laws administered by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, and are reprints of Subchapters B and C of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, and Acts of Congress pertaining to:

- Cooperative Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases--Subchapter B, Revised January 1, 1959.
- Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry--Subchapter C, Revised January 1, 1959.
- Acts of Congress--Basic Laws Upon Which The Rules and Regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division are Based.

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SECTION III (Color, Salmon)

This section includes the International Regulations governing the movement of livestock as administered by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service and are reprints of Subchapter D of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to:

- Exportation and Importation of Animals and Animal Products.

SECTION IV (Color, Green)

Import Regulations of Canada.



F. L. Herchenroeder, Chief Staff Officer
Interstate Regulation Enforcement
Animal Disease Eradication Division
Agricultural Research Service

SECTION I

State Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

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ALABAMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission from such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery, Alabama.

Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Alabama, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification

of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Alabama, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by state of origin.

PERMITS

Request for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Alabama and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, method of transportation, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, and intended purpose of shipment.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Alabama, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Alabama. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE -- TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test having been conducted within twelve (12) months prior to shipment, or
2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama provided:

1. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
2. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment, or
3. They are cattle officially vaccinated and under 30 months of age and properly identified, or
4. They are under six (6) months of age.

FEEDER STEERS

Feeder steers may be imported without brucellosis test but shall be accompanied by a health certificate in accordance with all other regulations except feeder steers under two years of age and originating in modified tuberculosis free areas shall be admitted without T B test.

CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate of negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis if:

1. Consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal, state or municipal meat inspection is maintained (except

brucellosis and tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama; or

2. Shipped to a stockyard where federal inspection is maintained.

SPLENETETIC OR TICK FEVER

No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

Cattle from federal-state tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into Alabama for any purpose.

SCREW WORM

No cattle, horses, mules, swine, or other livestock infested with screw worms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into Alabama for any purpose.

DOGS

All dogs to be moved or transported into Alabama for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist even though not quarantined, have not been exposed to rabies, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers not more than six (6) months prior to shipment.

Dogs originating in areas where rabies exists may be brought into the state only if a written permit is obtained first from the State Veterinarian of the state of Alabama.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing that they came from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all

other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color and markings.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into Alabama when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are apparently free of any contagious infections or communicable diseases. No certificates will be required on horses or mules of the United States Army.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into Alabama unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoratively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin which shall be pullorum passed or better.

All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poult, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification shall be pullorum passed or better. Each container of such poultry shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum was done, and the pullorum control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SHEEP

All sheep entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie, blue tongue and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

Scabies. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a prior permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, which shall be attached to the health certificate. The health certificate shall show the

sheep have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane solution containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation, or to have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dippings ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or federal supervision.

Sheep shipped from or handled in or through a public sale-yard or auction yard shall not be moved in any manner into Alabama unless on special permit first obtained in writing. Such sheep shall be dipped as prescribed before being permitted to enter the state.

SWINE

No swine, except those for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Alabama for any purpose unless a permit has been obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have had a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as required in the above paragraph and have been treated with anti-hog cholera serum within 30 days of the date of entry or have been treated with modified live virus, tissue vaccine or crystal violet vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to the date of entry or have received serum and live virus not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment. Swine for breeding purposes must also have originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd or have been tested negative to brucellosis in all dilutions by a state or federally approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of entry.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Alabama provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian of Alabama within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the State Veterinarian or his authorized agent to determine the health status of such animals.

The foregoing summary was received and approved on November 17, 1959 by Dr. J. G. Milligan, State Veterinarian of Alabama.

ALASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Horses - Accompanied by health certificate.

Cattle - Accompanied by health certificate. Tuberculosis negative, 30 day test. Brucellosis (1) under six months of age, or (2) negative 30 day tests, or (3) under 24 months and vaccinated at 4-8 months with proof, or (4) are feeder steers.

Goats - Health certificate and negative 30 day tuberculosis and brucellosis test.

Sheep - Health certificate and certification of (1) origin from state free of scrapie, 1 year, and (2) from scabies free state or dipped under supervision.

Swine - Accompanied by health certificate certifying (1) health of animal, (2) disinfection of conveyance, (3) no raw garbage fed swine, (4) no exposure to disease.

Dogs - Accompanied by health certificate and certification of no rabies exposure and rabies vaccination within six months.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 12, 1959, by Dr. F. S. Honsinger, State Veterinarian of Alaska.

ARIZONA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. CATTLE

- A. A permit is required on dairy cattle, purebred cattle and breeding bulls. Requests for permits should be directed to the State Veterinarian, 1612 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona, Telephone Alpine 3-0807. Permits for sheep and goats must be obtained from the Sheep Sanitary Commission, 3360 West State Ave., Phoenix, Arizona, Telephone Yellowstone 7-4911.
- B. The veterinarian who issues the health certificate should advise the owner of the permit requirement and so state this on the face of the health certificate.
- C. Arizona law requires that all dairy cattle enter under quarantine, be held segregated from other cattle for 60 days and then retested at the owner's expense for Tuberculosis. Also all unvaccinated animals 6 months of age or over, and all vaccinated animals over 30 months of age, not originating in a Certified Brucellosis Area or Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, must be retested for Brucellosis.
- D. All cattle are to be accompanied by an official health certificate except those consigned to a stockyard operating under interstate inspection of the Animal Disease Eradication Division or are consigned for immediate slaughter as stated under Brucellosis, Paragraph G of this section.

TUBERCULOSIS

- A. Dairy cattle, purebred cattle and breeding bulls may enter the State of Arizona if they originate in an accredited herd and have been tested, with negative results, within the last 12 months.
- B. Or, if they are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in modified accredited free areas, and the individual animal has passed an additional test for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to shipment. Above animals covered under Paragraphs A and B must have official health certificate and permit.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state, if:

- A. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
- B. They are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in federally declared modified certified brucellosis areas, or
- C. They have passed a negative brucellosis agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, or
- D. They are strictly feeder cattle for pen feeding, of the beef breeds, originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis. Breeding animals, when and if they are moved from the feed pens, for other purposes than slaughter, must comply with the test requirements.
- E. Steers, spayed heifers, or calves under six (6) months of age, or
- F. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and properly identified, or
- G. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center, or public stockyard where Federal or State inspection is maintained, they may enter the State of Arizona without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. They shall not be diverted without authorization from the State Veterinarian of Arizona.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into the State of Arizona for any purpose.

SECTION II. DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into the State of Arizona for any purposes shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

SECTION III. GOATS

- A. All goats entering Arizona must have permit from the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona, together with official health certificate from state of origin, certifying such goats are free from scabies or other contagious or infectious diseases.
- B. MILK GOATS. All milk type goats, including bucks, entering Arizona must be accompanied by permit previously issued by the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, together with an official health certificate issued at the point of origin by an authorized veterinarian, to which official certificate of health there shall be attached a brucellosis blood test report over the signature of the person in charge of the laboratory that has been approved by the state of origin, and acceptable to Arizona, showing a negative reaction based upon test taken of such goats within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the State of Arizona.

SECTION IV. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the State of Arizona when accompanied by an official health certificate. No prior permit is required.

SECTION V. POULTRY

No regulations.

SECTION VI. SHEEP

- A. All sheep originating from any state must have, before entering Arizona, a permit from the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona. Said permit must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the animals are free from scabies and have not been exposed to the disease during the preceding six (6) months period.
- B. All sheep and goats entering Arizona from states where scabies is known to exist within the past six (6) months, must be dipped once under supervision, in .06 gamma isomer concentration BHC or Lindane, within 10 days prior to shipping. All sheep and goats entering Arizona from any infected states must be dipped within ten (10) days after arrival, under the supervision of an authorized sheep inspector, said dipping to be either once with wettable BHC or Lindane, containing not less than .06 gamma isomer concentration, or twice with sulphur and lime, with not less than ten (10) or more than fourteen (14) days expiring between dippings.

- C. All sheep, upon arrival from infected states, must be placed under a guard, whose duty it shall be to see that said sheep are not mixed with other sheep until approval to do so is made by an official sheep inspector. The selection of said guard must be approved by the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission and the cost of the guard's services paid by the owner of said sheep.
- D. A health certificate will not be required on shipments of sheep or goats billed for immediate slaughter, if they are consigned to a federally inspected slaughter house or public stockyard.

SECTION VII. SWINE

- A. General. All swine transported or moved interstate, except those consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment operating under State or Federal Meat Inspection Service, shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.
- B. Feeder Swine. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state providing they are accompanied by the official health certificate as required in Paragraph A and in addition thereto indicate such swine shall have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry or a modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry, or serum alone just prior to shipment.
- C. Breeding Swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with Paragraphs A and B and in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis free herd and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 1, 1959, by Dr. William M. Thompson, State Veterinarian of Arizona.

ARKANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1 - General

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to, any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of destination, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for immediate slaughter.

B. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of destination.

C. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock must for the present be secured by contacting the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state in which the animals are to be exhibited.

E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of state of destination before being released.

F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both, when required, shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense until released by the Livestock Sanitary Official.

G. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

H. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin.

Section 2 - Official Health Certificate

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and issued by a licensed, graduate accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin and the proper official of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names of and addresses of the consignor, the origin of the animals, the final destination of the animals and the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the state of destination, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the USDA Agricultural Research Service and approved by the state of origin.

Section 3 - Duties of Carriers

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock.

Section 4 - Poultry

All eggs for hatching purposes and all chicks shipped into Arkansas must be accompanied by a health certificate showing

that the flocks from which the eggs or chicks originated have been tested for Pullorum disease and Typhoid, and were free of reactors to these diseases. Such health certificates shall be signed by a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board, or the State Department of Agriculture of the State of origin, or by such other agencies as may be recognized by the Arkansas Livestock Sanitary Board.

Any eggs or chicks produced under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be deemed to have met with the requirements of this regulation, provided all of the requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan are complied with. No health certificate shall be required for chicks or eggs produced under the supervision of the National Improvement Plan, provided the applicable Poultry Improvement Plan forms accompany the shipment, or are furnished in the manner set forth in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Section 5 - Sheep and Goats

The importer must apply to and receive from the State Veterinarian of Arkansas permission to import any sheep or goats into the state. Such importations shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a regularly employed and duly authorized sheep scabies inspector of the USDA Agricultural Research Service, certifying that said sheep or goats are free from scabies infection and exposure thereto, and that said sheep and goats have been dipped in a dipping fluid recognized by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for the eradication of sheep scabies and in a manner calculated to have eradicated infection or exposure, as the case may be, within ten (10) days next preceding the date of such importation: PROVIDED, however that sheep dipped for infection at point of origin shall be held under quarantine at point of destination for a period of 180 days.

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes, may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color and markings.

Section 6 - Dogs

All dogs to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate showing the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper

identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

Section 7 - Cattle

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- (a) They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, the last herd test of which was made within (12) months prior to shipment or negative test within 30 days prior to shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- (a) They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds.
- (b) They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within thirty days of shipment.
- (c) They are steers, spayed heifers and calves under six (6) months of age.
- (d) They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age and properly identified.
- (e) They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained, they may enter the state without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be consigned as under quarantine until slaughtered.
- (f) They originate from qualified herds in certified areas. This shall be on reciprocal agreement only.
- (g) No recognition is given to adult vaccination.
- (h) Suspects are not eligible for entry into the state of Arkansas.

Section 8 - Swine

All hogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing the administration of serum and virus or acceptable modified vaccine or serum alone by a graduate veterinarian three (3) weeks prior to entry. No hog originating from a premise infected with Swine Erysipelas shall be admitted into the state. No prior

permit is necessary to ship hogs into the state, providing all the requirements have been met.

Section 9 - Equines

These animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 6, 1959, by Dr. David Ibsen, State Veterinarian of Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

General

Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease is not permitted entry into California.

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

Dairy cattle and breeding bulls must be accompanied by a health certificate, issued by a qualified veterinarian, showing record of a negative tuberculin test, made within 30 days of date of shipment, or a written statement by the Livestock Sanitary Official of State of Origin, or his representative, that the animals in the shipment originated directly from negative herds in a modified accredited area.

Brucellosis

All cattle must meet the requirements of Section 78.12 of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation.

In addition to the above, on and after January 2, 1961, all female cattle of the dairy breeds brought into the state shall bear evidence of official vaccination against brucellosis between the ages of four through twelve months and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to such vaccinations. Calves under four months of age and cattle of dairy breeds consigned direct for immediate slaughter in an establishment having federal, state or state approved municipal meat inspection, and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned for exhibition or theatrical purposes, are excepted from this requirement.

Feeder Cattle

Cattle for feeding and grazing purposes may enter in compliance with the attached feeder cattle regulation. (Section 754.6)

Cattle Scabies

Cattle from areas where cattle scab exists must comply with the requirements of the attached cattle scabies regulation. (Section 757).

SHEEP

Sheep importation must be in accordance with the attached sheep scabies regulation. (Section 760).

Buck Sheep

If buck sheep are not shipped in crates or in railroad cars which have been cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, or if they have been unloaded in corrals enroute to destination, they may be dipped one or more times by employees of the department.

GOATS

Dipping

In addition to the following requirements, all goats from states where sheep scabies exists must be accompanied by an official certificate showing they have been dipped in the same manner as sheep from such states. (See sheep scabies regulation).

Dairy Goats

All dairy goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate, issued by a qualified veterinarian and by either a laboratory report showing negative agglutination test for brucellosis or a signed statement by a qualified veterinarian or the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Origin, certifying that brucellosis is not prevalent among dairy goats in the area from which the animals are transported, and that each animal is free from and has not recently been exposed to any communicable disease.

Goats Other Than Dairy Goats

The shipper shall notify the State Department of Agriculture by registered mail before said importation is made, stating the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the definite destination in California. If this requirement is followed, an inspection certificate is not necessary, provided the animals are apparently healthy.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be shipped into the state without permit or veterinarian's certificate provided they are apparently healthy. In states where dourine is known to exist, inquiry should be made regarding special regulations pertaining thereto.

SWINE

Health Certificate

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes must be accompanied by health certificates showing freedom from and no exposure to any communicable disease, and that the hogs in the shipment have been immunized against hog cholera by either the serum alone or serum virus method, or by such other method of immunization which may be approved by the California and United States Departments of Agriculture. (See attached Section 795). The certificates must also state the number, date of immunization, predominating breed, approximate weight, color, and markings.

Immediate Slaughter

Swine imported into California for immediate slaughter are exempt from the above requirements but shall have as destination a public stockyard, salesyard, or recognized slaughtering establishment and shall not be diverted for any other purpose.

POULTRY

Apparently healthy poultry may be shipped into this state without inspection.

EXEMPTIONS

Animals for theatrical or exhibition purposes are exempt from general inspection requirements if they do not remain in California.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Origin and veterinarians in the employ of the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY OFFICIAL

Chief, Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento 14, California, Telephone, Hickory 5-4711, Ext. 4191.

Permits Obtained From: Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, 1220 N Street, Sacramento 14, California, Telephone Hickory 5-4711, Ext. 4192.

DOGS AND CATS

The California Department of Agriculture has no entry requirements on dogs and cats, provided they are apparently healthy.

The California Department of Public Health requires that "all dogs four months of age or older imported into this state for any purpose shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian, stating that the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within 24 months of the date of importation with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine or within 12 months of the date of importation with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine".

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

After proceedings duly held in accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 1, Chapter 4) and pursuant to the authority vested by Sections 16 and 262 of the Agricultural Code of California, W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, hereby amends regulations in Title 3, California Administrative Code, as follows:

Amends Section 754.6 to read:

754.6 Segregation of Feeder Cattle - Moved Interstate

(a) Permit Required. Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds, which are brought into California for feeding or grazing purposes only, in accordance with (6) (d) and (7) (e) of 78.12, Subpart C of Federal regulations entitled Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis, and which do not conform with other requirements of said Federal brucellosis regulations, shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture.

(b) The request for permit required by this regulation shall include the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the number and breed of cattle and the exact place of origin and destination.

(c) Certificate required. All cattle moved into the State of California under this section shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, breed, age, sex and number, and that the cattle are being moved for feeding or grazing purposes.

(d) Holding Required. Cattle moved into California in accordance with this section shall be held on the premises of destination, segregated from all other cattle by hold order in accordance with the provisions of Section 204.5 of the California Agricultural Code.

(e) Cattle held under the provisions of this regulation may be moved only on written permit issued by the Director of Agriculture.

(f) Designated Feed Yards. Notwithstanding any provisions in this section, the Department, upon application and by permit, may designate feed yards to receive and feed beef type cattle originating in other states without the necessity of obtaining the permits required in paragraphs (a) and (e) hereof or of complying with the segregation required in paragraph (d), providing the following requirements are met:

(1) Adequate records shall be maintained by the feed yards which will readily show the number, breed, sex, age, and brands of all cattle received at said yards, as well as the origin, date of entry, date of release, and destination thereof. Such records shall be retained by the feed yards for a period of at least six months following release of the cattle. Duly authorized representatives of the Department shall have freedom of access to the records referred to herein, and to all parts of said designated feed yards.

(2) Cattle may be released by a designated feed yard only under the following conditions:

For immediate slaughter, and consigned direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under Federal or State meat inspection; or

To a federally inspected public stockyards for sale only for immediate slaughter to a licensed slaughterer operating under Federal or State meat inspection; or

To a salesyard or stockyard specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to handle out-of-state cattle, said cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter only to a licensed slaughterer operating under Federal or State meat inspection; or

By permit issued by an authorized representative of the Department to another designated feed yard, or to premises for grazing purposes, to be held as provided in (d) above, or on special permit issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture.

The provisions of this paragraph (f) will not apply to cattle originating in any state or county under quarantine, or to a herd under hold order because of any specific disease, and will be in addition to other requirements for importing livestock into California.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this section or of any Federal or State law or Federal or State regulation relating to the movement of cattle into California shall be good

and sufficient cause for the Department to revoke the designated status of any yards.

This order shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of its filing with the Secretary of State, as provided in Section 11422 of the Government Code.

(Seal of the State of California Department of Agriculture)

Proclamation issued by Governor Goodwin J. Knight and filed with the Secretary of State on April 26, 1957.

CATTLE SCABIES

In accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 1, Chapter 4) and pursuant to the authority vested by Sections 16 and 211 of the Agricultural Code of California, W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, hereby amends regulations in Title 3, California Administrative Code, as follows:

Amends Section 757 to read:

757. Cattle Scabies Regulation. Section 211, Agricultural Code.

(a) Permit, Treatment and Certification Required for Entry of Cattle into California from the States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska or Counties of Hemphill and Ochiltree in the State of Texas.

On and after the effective date of this regulation and except as provided in subsection (b) below, no cattle shall be brought into California from the States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska nor the Counties of Hemphill nor Ochiltree in the State of Texas unless accompanied by a permit issued by the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture, and an official health certificate certifying that the cattle are free from scabies and that they have been treated for scabies in the state of origin under federal or state supervision or at such other places as the Director may designate, in a manner approved by the United States Department of Agriculture or the California Department of Agriculture. The certificate shall be signed by a federal or state inspector and shall show the method and number of treatments, and the date of dates of treatment. The treatment referred to herein shall be completed within ten days prior to the date the cattle arrive in California.

The request for permit required herein shall include the name and address of the consignor and the consignee,

the number and breed of cattle and the exact place of origin and destination.

(b) Cattle for Immediate Slaughter

Cattle not diseased with scabies or exposed to said disease, and cattle which do not originate from a herd or area under quarantine by either the Federal government or the state or origin, may be brought into California without the treatment required in Paragraph (a) provided they are consigned for immediate slaughter. Such cattle shall be moved only direct to establishments having federal, state or state approved meat inspection or the Los Angeles Union Stockyards, the Stockton Union Stockyards or the South San Francisco Union Stockyards and shall be accompanied by a permit required in Paragraph (a) and an official health certificate certifying that the cattle are free from scabies and have not been exposed to said disease and do not originate from a herd nor an area under quarantine for scabies.

The certificate shall be signed by a full time state or federal inspector. Cattle consigned to the above yards in accordance with this subsection shall move from such yards direct to a slaughtering establishment having federal, state or state approved meat inspection, for immediate slaughter. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter shall be slaughtered within 10 days from entry into the state.

(c) Inspection Certification Required Entry of Cattle into California from the State of Texas

On and after the effective date of this regulation all cattle entering California from the State of Texas shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the cattle are free from scabies and have not been exposed to scabies and do not originate in a herd or area under quarantine by either the Federal government or the state of origin. The certificate shall be signed by a full time federal or state inspector. Cattle originating in Hemphill and Ochiltree Counties in the State of Texas shall meet the additional requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) No Diversion

Cattle originating from the States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska or the Counties of Hemphill or Ochiltree in the State of Texas, referred to in this section shall not be diverted enroute without first obtaining permission from the chief of the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control of the California Department of Agriculture.

(e) Disposition of Permit and Certificates

A copy of the certificate referred to in this section shall be mailed forthwith to the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, Department of Agriculture, State of California, Sacramento 14, California.

A copy of the permit when required and certificate referred to in this section shall accompany each lot or shipment, and if shipment is made by common carrier, such copies shall be attached to the waybill or bill-of-lading.

The provisions of this section are in addition to other requirements pertaining to shipment of cattle into the State of California.

This order shall take effect at the time and on the date it is filed with the Secretary of State as provided in Section 11422 (c) of the Government Code.

(Seal of the State of California Department of Agriculture)

Note: This Cattle Scabies Regulation was approved and proclaimed by Governor Edmund G. Brown and filed to become effective October 8, 1959, as an emergency regulation.

SHEEP SCABIES

In accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 1, Chapter 4) and pursuant to the authority vested by Sections 16 and 211 of the Agricultural Code of California, W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, hereby amends regulations in Title 3, California Administrative Code, as follows:

Amends Section 760 to read:

760. Sheep Scabies Regulation - Section 211 Agricultural Code.

(a) Permit and Inspection Certificate Required for Entry of sheep into California.

On and after the effective date of this regulation and except as provided in subsection (d), below, no sheep shall be brought into California from any point outside thereof unless and until a permit has been issued by the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture.

A copy of said permit shall accompany the lot or shipment and if shipment is made by common carrier shall be attached to the waybill or bill-of-lading.

Persons desiring to ship, bring, or otherwise import sheep into California must request such permit in advance of arrival of said sheep in the State of California and shall furnish the names and addresses of the shipper and the receiver, number and exact point of origin of the sheep for which a permit is requested and the terminal point of delivery in this State.

No delivery of sheep shall be made at any point in this State other than the terminal point of delivery set forth in said permit unless approval to divert the lot or shipment has been obtained from the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, prior to the arrival at the point of ultimate delivery.

(b) Sheep from States Where Scabies Exists Must be Dipped and Certified.

Because of the existence of sheep scabies in each of the states hereinafter named, all sheep originating therein are prohibited entry into the State of California for any purpose unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by an official certificate evidencing that the sheep covered thereby have been dipped twice ten to fourteen days apart in lime and sulphur dip under state or Federal supervision. The second dipping shall not be more than ten days prior to the date the sheep arrive in California, or in lieu of such dipping in lime and sulphur dip as hereinbefore provided, such sheep may be dipped one time in lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06% within ten days prior to the date of importation under state or Federal supervision at a public stockyards having Federal inspection and where dipping facilities are maintained and at such other places as the Director may designate.

Said certificate, together with the permit as required in subsection (a) of this section, shall be attached to the waybill or bill-of-lading if by common carrier, or if moved by other means shall be with the person in charge of the sheep, and a copy of said certificate must be mailed on the date of shipment to the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

(c) Sheep Scabies Infected Areas

Sheep scabies is known to occur in the following states:

Arkansas	Maryland	New York	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Illinois	Minnesota	Oklahoma	
Indiana	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	
Iowa	Missouri	South Dakota	
Kansas	Nebraska	Tennessee	
Kentucky	New Jersey	Texas	
Louisiana	New Mexico	Virginia	

(d) Restriction on Sheep from Scabies Free Areas

Sheep will be admitted into the State of California from any state not named in subsection (c), above, provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a permit as required in subsection (a), above, together with an official certificate of inspection issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture or an officially designated inspector of the Livestock Sanitary Authority of the state of origin evidencing such sheep are free from scabies and exposure thereto.

Said certificate, together with the permit as required in subsection (a), above, shall be attached to the waybill or bill-of-lading if by common carrier or if moved by other means shall be with the person in charge of the sheep, and a copy of said certificate must be mailed on the date of shipment to the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

Exceptions:

No permit or certificate hereinbefore provided will be required for the entry of sheep from scabies free areas when consigned direct to establishments having Federal, state or state approved meat inspection; or to the South San Francisco, Stockton or Los Angeles Union Stockyards, or to any licensed livestock auction yards, for immediate slaughter. No such sheep shall be diverted except on permit issued by the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, State Department of Agriculture.

No certificate of inspection hereinbefore provided will be required for sheep originating in the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada or Arizona.

This order shall take effect at the time and on the date it is filed with the Secretary of State as provided in Section 11422 (c) of the Government Code.

(Seal of the State of California Department of Agriculture)

Note: This Sheep Scabies Regulation was approved and proclaimed by Governor Edmund G. Brown and filed to became effective July 10, 1959, as an emergency regulation.

PERTAINING TO SWINE

After proceedings duly held in accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 1, Chapter 4) and pursuant to the authority vested by Section 16 of the Agricultural Code of California, W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, hereby adopts regulations in Title 3, California Administrative Code, as follows:

Adopts new Article 8, of Subchapter 2, Chapter 2, and new Section 795 thereunder to read:

Article 8 - Swine

795. Approved Methods for Immunizing Swine Against Hog Cholera Prior to Entering California, Sections 215.1 and 215.4, Agricultural Code.

The following are approved methods of immunization for swine brought into California for feeding and breeding, as required by Section 215.1 of the Agricultural Code:

(a) Serum-alone method. The swine shall be given the serum-alone injection with hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate prepared under license from the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate administered shall be at least 150 per cent of the respective dosage specified in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of this section, and swine immunized with serum alone or antibody concentrate alone shall arrive in California not later than 10 days following immunization.

(b) Simultaneous-inoculation method. The swine shall be given simultaneous inoculation with anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate, and hog cholera virus or modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate used with the hog cholera virus or modified live virus vaccine and of the hog cholera virus or modified live virus vaccine shall be in conformity with the amounts specified in subparagraphs (1) and (2) below.

(1) Dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate.

Weight of Swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose anti- body concentrate (cubic centimeters)
Suckling pigs	20	10
20-40	30	15
40-90	35	17.5
90-120	45	22.5
120-150	55	27.5
150-180	65	32.5
180-and over	75	37.5

(2) Dosage of virus.

Weight of swine (pounds)	Dose of virus (cubic centimeters)
20-40-----	1
40 and over-----	2

(3) Dosage of modified live virus vaccine. The dosage of modified live virus vaccine shall be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer for use with the amounts of anti-hog-cholera serum or antibody concentrate given in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

Swine immunized by the simultaneous inoculation method with anti-hog-cholera serum and hog cholera virus or antibody concentrate and hog cholera virus shall not arrive in California within 30 days following inoculation. If modified live virus vaccine is used in the simultaneous inoculation method instead of hog cholera virus, the 30 day requirement of this paragraph is waived.

(c) Modified-live-virus-vaccine-alone method. The swine shall be given modified live virus vaccine in the dosage recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer. Swine immunized by the modified-live-virus-vaccine-alone method shall not enter California within 7 days after vaccination.

This order shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of its filing with the Secretary of State as provided in Section 11422 of the Government Code.

(Seal of the State of California Department of Agriculture)

(Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, July 22, 1959)

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 19, 1959, by Dr. J. E. Stuart, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture for the State of California.

COLORADO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. GENERAL

- A. 1. All livestock imported into the State shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate, together with a permit, if so specified in the following paragraphs, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
 - 2. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the State Veterinarian's office, Colorado Department of Agriculture, 3130 Zuni Street, Denver 11, Colorado. Telephone No. GEnesee 3-3391.
- B. A copy of the approved Official Health Certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian of the State of Colorado.
- C. No animal, including poultry or birds, or any species that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Colorado until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian's office of the State of Colorado, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for immediate slaughter only.
- D. Livestock entering the State of Colorado without proper health certificate and permit, as specified in the following paragraphs, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian's office.
- E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stock yards or which may be assembled at public stock yards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Colorado before being released.
- F. Who may inspect:
 - 1. Any licensed, accredited veterinarian who is approved

by the chief livestock sanitary official in the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

G. Who may approve:

1. All health certificates shall bear the approval of the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section II. OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A. An Official Health Certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Colorado, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, (or an equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture) and issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Department of Agriculture.

B. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, the origin of the animals, the final destination of the animals, and the consignee's name and address, with an accurate description and identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests, as well as dates of vaccination and tattoos, if any. Health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Colorado unless specifically authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for shipment into Colorado shall be made in State or Federal laboratories, approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section III. PERMITS (All permits shall be void 15 days after date of issuance.)

A. A permit is required for all livestock entering the State of Colorado, except the following:

1. Horses, mules, and asses as long as they are accompanied by an approved Official Health Certificate from the state of origin.
2. All dogs and cats providing they are accompanied by an approved Official Health Certificate from the state of

origin, and comply fully with the rabies requirements as stated in this document.

3. All cattle that comply with tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements for entrance into the State of Colorado, as specified in Section V, and are accompanied by an approved Official Health Certificate, need no permit.
4. Feeder steers and/or spayed heifers and calves under four months of age originating in a modified-accredited tuberculosis free area in ~~the~~ state of origin, and providing they are accompanied by an approved health certificate from the state of origin.
5. Any livestock consigned to ~~the~~ Denver Union Stock Yards or other terminal markets ~~within~~ the State under State or Federal supervision or consigned directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.

B. Registered Quarantine Feedlots:

1. All female cattle and bulls consigned to an approved quarantine feedlot may enter Colorado if they are accompanied by an approved health certificate from the state of origin and a letter or wire, the original to be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian prior to shipment, and a copy to accompany the waybill and health certificate, stating the shipper, point of origin, number of females, steers, bulls in shipment, approximate date of shipment, consignee and point of destination, quarantined feedlot number and approximate date of arrival. This letter or wire shall constitute a permit.

C. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian's office of the Colorado Department of Agriculture, and shall set forth the following information:

1. Number and kind of animals
2. Origin of shipment
3. Proposed date of shipment
4. Proposed destination and arrival date
5. Purpose of shipment

D. All animals entering the State under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the State, or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the State.

Section IV. DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, or other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock. Receipt of a certificate of washing and disinfecting by an approved firm specializing in such services shall suffice for personal supervision, (firms approved by Animal Disease Eradication Division and Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the USDA, and the office of the State Veterinarian)

Section V. CATTLE

A. Tuberculosis:

- 1. All cattle of dairy breeds and all purebred cattle of beef breeds may enter the State of Colorado if they qualify for tuberculosis status in one of the following methods:
 - a. The cattle originate from an accredited tuberculosis free herd, and the accreditation number and date of last accreditation is recorded on the health certificate.
 - b. The cattle have passed a negative tuberculosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry, and the results of said test are recorded on the health certificate. Said cattle shall not originate from a herd quarantined for tuberculosis.
- 2. Grade breeding, range, grazing, or other types of cattle may qualify for tuberculosis status by one of the following methods:
 - a. The cattle originate from an accredited tuberculosis free herd, and the accreditation number and date of last reaccreditation is recorded on the health certificate.
 - b. The cattle originate in a county or area in the state of origin which is classified as "Modified-Accredited for Tuberculosis," and do not originate from a herd under quarantine for tuberculosis.

B. Brucellosis:

- 1. Cattle for dairy purposes may enter the State if they comply for brucellosis in one of the following ways:

- a. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or a proper ear tag, or other approved identification. Colorado recognizes the following ages for official vaccination.
 - (1) Beef breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to 12 months old.
 - (2) Dairy breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to eight months old.
- b. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, and further provided, if they enter Colorado modified-certified counties, or counties in the process of becoming modified certified, they shall be placed under quarantine and retested negative not less than 30 days nor more than 150 days following entry into Colorado.
- c. They are calves under 4 months of age and are exempt from test.

All other cattle may enter the State provided they comply for brucellosis in one or more of the following ways:

- a. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or a proper ear tag, or other approved identification. Colorado recognizes the following ages for official vaccination.
 - (1) Beef breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to 12 months old.
 - (2) Dairy breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to eight months old.
- b. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis free herds or from modified-certified free areas and from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis, such information to be given on the health certificate.
- c. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, and further provided, if they enter Colorado modified-certified counties, or counties in the process of becoming modified certified, they shall be placed under quarantine and retested negative not less than 30 days nor more than 150 days following entry into Colorado.

- d. They are strictly feeder cattle of the beef breeds originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis, and are properly consigned to Colorado registered quarantine feedlots (Section III, paragraph B) and are accompanied by an Official Health Certificate.
- e. They are steers, spayed heifers, and calves under four months of age. No test necessary for calves under four months of age.
- f. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stock yard where Federal or Federal-State approved inspection is maintained, and they may enter the State without a health certificate and permit or a negative test for brucellosis and tuberculosis, and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered if so permitted under Federal regulation.

PLEASE NOTE: After areas of Colorado are declared in the process of or become modified-certified brucellosis free, intra- and interstate movements of livestock in such areas must comply with Federal and State regulations for entry.

C. Scabies:

- 1. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trail driven, or otherwise transported or moved into the State for any purpose.

D. Immediate Slaughter:

- 1. Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stock yard where Federal or Federal-State approved inspection is maintained may enter the State without a health certificate or a negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis, and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION VI. DOGS (New Regulation--State Department of Public Health, July 1, 1959)

All dogs must be accompanied by official Health Certificate showing qualifications.

- A. Dogs entering Colorado should be vaccinated not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months with nervous tissue vaccine or within 36 months with L.E.P. Flury vaccine prior to importation.
- B. Puppies under three months of age may be imported into Colorado, but must be held under close observation and

surveillance until vaccinated, and for 30 days thereafter.

SECTION VII. GOATS

A. A permit is required prior to entry. All dairy and pure-bred goats shall be accompanied by an approved official health certificate stating that they are clinically free from any infectious or contagious disease. They must originate in an accredited tuberculosis free herd or pass a negative tuberculin test not more than 30 days prior to entry. They must also pass a negative brucellosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry if over four months of age. The health certificate shall give a complete description of each animal, giving the age, color, sex, and any identifying tags, tattoos and ear marks. Goats for immediate slaughter may move into the State without a health certificate when consigned directly to a recognized public stock yard or a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved by and designated by the Animal Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Veterinarian's office.

SECTION VIII. HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES. No permits needed.

A. These animals may be transported or moved into the State when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and are not exposed thereto.

SECTION IX. POULTRY

1. No hatching eggs, baby chicks, or turkey poult shall be imported into the State of Colorado unless they have originated from flocks actively participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
2. No started chicks, chickens, or turkeys, except those for immediate slaughter, may be imported into the State unless they have originated from flocks actively participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
3. All shipments of hatching eggs, baby chicks, and poult or of chickens and turkeys, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate approved by the official state agency of the state of origin, stating that the poultry or eggs originated from flocks meeting the requirements in Sections 1 and 2.
 - a. Each box, crate, case, or other container of hatching eggs, baby chicks, poult, or chickens or turkeys,

except those for immediate slaughter, shall be identified by a label stating that the poultry or eggs are free from newcastle, tuberculosis, fowl cholera, ornithosis, and other communicable diseases and stating under which plan the poultry or eggs are produced.

Section X. SHEEP

- A. A permit is required prior to entry.
- B. All sheep except those consigned to the Denver Union Stock Yards must obtain a special permit prior to date of entry, and be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing that said sheep are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, particularly scabies. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, the health certificate shall show that the sheep have been dipped once in a wettable Benzene Hexachloride (BHC) or Lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than .06 per cent within ten days prior to date of importation, or have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur solution with the dippings ten to 14 days apart, and the last dipping to be within ten days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under the supervision of State or Federal inspectors approved by the state of origin.
- C. Feeder lambs may be shipped into the State for feeding purposes providing they are accompanied by an Official Health Certificate indicating they originated in a state free of scabies, and are free from any infectious or contagious diseases or recent exposure thereto. If they originate in a state where scabies is known to exist, they shall comply with the dipping requirements as stipulated in paragraph B of this section.

EXCEPTION: Feeder lambs destined for registered quarantine sheep feedlot may enter as per instructions of special permit required for this type of movement.

- D. All breeding sheep entering the State of Colorado shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate from the state of origin complying with the above requirements (Paragraph B), and in addition, shall be certified by the chief sanitary official of the state of origin as being free of exposure to or contact with scrapie-diseases or exposed sheep, and that said sheep are not progeny of any scrapie-diseased or exposed sheep.

Section XI. SWINE

- A. A permit is needed prior to entry into the State.

B. General. All swine transported into the State of Colorado shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate from the state of origin showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a complete veterinary inspection just prior to shipment, and that said swine have not been fed raw garbage (other than owner's household garbage) and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exan-thema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

EXCEPTION: All swine consigned for immediate slaughter where Federal inspection is maintained shall be admitted for said purpose without said approved health certificate, providing there is no diversion enroute to the slaughtering establishment.

C. Feeder Swine

1. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State providing they are accompanied by an approved health certificate, as stipulated in paragraph B of this section, and in addition that they have been immunized against hog cholera in one of the following ways by a licensed, accredited veterinarian in the state of origin.
 - a. With an adequate dose of modified live virus at least 21 days prior to time of entry, and that said swine are each tagged with an approved vaccination tag of the state of origin.
 - b. With an adequate dose of virulent hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum at least 30 days prior to time of entry, and that said swine are each tagged with an approved vaccination tag of the state of origin.
 - c. With an adequate dose of anti-hog cholera serum not more than ten days prior to time of entry. The date of administration of said anti-serum to be recorded on said health certificate.

D. Breeding Swine

1. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with paragraph B of this section, and are immunized for hog cholera in one of the ways specified in paragraph C, and in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis-free herd, and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within 30 days of the date of entry.

E. All swine except those for immediate slaughter shall be automatically quarantined at destination for 18 days after arrival. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN FOR THE NECESSARY PERMIT, AT WHICH TIME

ANY APECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF SWINE WILL BE STIPULATED AND INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT.

Section XII. WILD AND GAME ANIMALS

A. Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State, providing that a report of the number of animals and kind is made to the State Veterinarian within ten days prior to date of entry. All importations under this category are subject to the regulations of the Colorado Fish and Game Department, 1530 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved as amended on October 5, 1959, by Dr. Ben Shambaugh, Jr., State Veterinarian of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. General

- A. No animal, including Domestic Fowl, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the livestock official of the state, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by ARS of the United States Department of Agriculture for immediate slaughter and enter the state under proper Federal permit.
- B. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and permit which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- C. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Connecticut, prior to the date animals are shipped from the state of origin.
- D. Livestock entering Connecticut without proper health certificate and permit shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the livestock sanitary official or consigned to slaughter.
- E. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official and veterinarians in employ of ARS of the United States Department of Agriculture regularly stationed in Connecticut.
- F. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section II. Official Health Certificate

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian

who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

- B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- C. Only standard tube agglutination tests for brucellosis are recognized by the State of Connecticut, and shall be done in an approved laboratory.

Section III. Permits

- A. Request for permits shall be directed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut, and shall set forth the following information: number and kind of animals; origin of shipment; proposed date of shipment; proposed destination; proposed arrival date; and intended purpose of shipment.
- B. All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.
- C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

Section IV. Cattle

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment. The twelve (12) month herd test prior to shipment may be waived if cattle to be imported pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Cattle for feeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

Steers: Accompanied by permit and official health chart showing animals negative to tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of shipment. Animals must be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle

unless they shall have complied with the requirements specified in above section.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut if officially calfhood vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age and meet any one of the following requirements:

1. Certified herd.
2. Negative herd in Modified Certified Area.
3. Herd under state-federal supervision for control of Brucellosis that are negative to official blood tests within 90 days of exportation of individual animals.
4. Steers, spayed heifers or calves under 4 months of age.
5. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and properly identified that originate in a negative herd. All imported animals over 30 months of age must be negative to tube agglutination blood test within 30 days of importation.

Exceptions:

Non-vaccinated, pure bred bulls from certified herds or negative herds in a Modified Certified Area may be imported when tested within 30 days and found negative.

Non-vaccinated registered females that originate in Brucellosis-free country, state or county may be imported on special permit issued at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Immediate Slaughter

1. All neat cattle brought into this state shall be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such permit shall accompany all waybills, or if animals are driven over the highways shall be in possession of the person in charge of the same.
2. Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where Federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without permit, health certificate, or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals must be accompanied by waybill as required by Federal regulations.

Section V. Dogs

All dogs to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not under quarantine, has not been exposed to rabies.

This section shall not apply to any dog which is imported into the state for exhibition purposes and which does not remain in the state for more than 21 days.

Section VI. Goats

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

Section VII. Horses, Mules, and Asses

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate.

Section VIII. Poultry

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age, intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the state unless they have passed a negative tube agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "pullorum clean".

Section IX. Sheep

All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

Section X. Swine

General: All swine moved interstate shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the premises of origin have been given an inspection by Federal or State livestock inspector stating swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Feeding and Breeding Swine: Swine for breeding purposes may enter state providing they comply with above paragraph, and before permit for shipment is granted the applicant must furnish a vaccination certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian, showing the animal was vaccinated by one of the following methods:

1. The single treatment consisting of hog cholera serum with mixed infection bacterins, not prior to shipment.
2. With modified live virus and serum, not less than thirty days before importation.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 5, 1959, by Dr. Jean V. Smith, State Veterinarian of Connecticut.

DELAWARE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

All classes of livestock require an official interstate health chart.

CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited herd plus a 30 day negative test before shipment.
2. Qualified negative herd in an accredited area last negative test within 12 months plus a negative 30 day test before shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified herd plus a 30 day negative test.
2. Certified states - qualified negative herd the last herd test to have been negative within 12 months plus a 30 day negative test before shipment.
3. Non-certified states - from a negative herd tested within 3 months, plus a second negative test on the individuals within 30 days before shipment.
4. Officially vaccinated animals under 30 months of age, in herds the last test of which was negative within 12 months may be admitted without a blood test.
Proof of vaccination must be given.

FEEDER CATTLE

Must have a 30 day tuberculin test, plus a 30 day blood test of females and bulls over 8 months of age. If permit is applied for, the tests may be made on arrival at owner's expense.

SHEEP

Require health chart and must be free of all communicable diseases, and from a flock not infected by scrapie within 4 years.

GOATS

For dairy and breeding purposes need a 30 day tuberculosis and brucellosis test and be negative to other communicable diseases. Health chart is required.

SWINE

Feeder pigs may not have been fed raw garbage, must have anti-hog cholera serum immediately prior to shipment, or modified vaccine and serum more than 15 days prior to shipment.

Breeding swine must be vaccinated as above and negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days.

Health chart is required.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Health chart is required showing animals to be free of all communicable diseases.

DOGS

Health chart is required stating animal is not known to have been exposed to rabies plus a rabies vaccination within 6 months.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 7, 1959, by Dr. William R. Teeter, State Veterinarian of Delaware.

FLORIDA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SCREWWORMS

All animals must be free of screwworm infestation. Animals showing evidence of recently inflicted wounds, such as castration, dehorning, or branding are not eligible for entry. Any animal showing natural wounds and all animals originating in states known to be infested with screwworms must be treated with CO-RAL. Baby calves, lactating dairy animals, and immediate slaughter animals are exempted from CO-RAL spraying, but wounds must be treated with EQ 335.

DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE, including bulls and female cattle for feeding purposes. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

Must be accompanied by official health certificate.

Tuberculosis requirements:

30-day negative tuberculosis test is required unless cattle originate in accredited herd or negative herd in accredited area.

Brucellosis requirements:

Non-vaccinates originating in certified herds: 30-day negative test. Non-vaccinates originating in other than certified herds: 90-day negative herd test, plus additional 30-day negative test on animals to be shipped.

MUST HAVE SPECIAL PERMIT FROM STATE VETERINARIAN OF FLORIDA. Will be quarantined at destination for 30 days and retested for brucellosis. Non-vaccinates under 6 months of age: Brucellosis test not required if originating in certified herd or negative herd under supervision. Calf vaccines under 30 months of age: Brucellosis test not required but cattle must be accompanied by individual calf vaccination certificates or health certificate must have prior approval of State Veterinarian of state of origin.

Calf vaccines over 30 months of age: 30-day negative test (1-plus titer is considered negative). Must be accompanied by individual calf vaccination certificates or health certificate showing vaccinal status must have prior approval of State Veterinarian of state of origin.

FEEDER STEERS

No health papers required if maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

SPAYED HEIFERS

Special permit required. Contact Florida State Veterinarian for details.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

No health papers required if consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

All vehicles transporting livestock into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading and certificate to this effect must accompany shipment.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Must be covered by health certificate describing animal and showing freedom from infectious or transmissible diseases. See "SCREWWORM" above.

All vehicles transporting horses, mules and asses into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, and certificate to this effect must accompany shipment.

BREEDING SWINE

Must be accompanied by official health certificate. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

Must be accompanied by SPECIAL PERMIT FROM STATE VETERINARIAN OF FLORIDA.

Hog Cholera requirements:

Each animal must have been treated with proper dose of serum alone within 15 days of date of entry into the state, or with serum and virus or serum and vaccine not less than 30 days prior to date of entry.

V. E. requirements:

Herd of origin must be free of symptoms of V. E.

Brucellosis requirements:

30-day negative test is required unless swine originate in a Certified Brucellosis Free Swine Herd.

FEEDER SWINE

Same as for breeding swine except that there are no brucellosis requirements. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Health certificate and special permit not required but must be consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

All vehicles transporting swine into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading and certificate to this effect must accompany shipment.

BREEDING SHEEP

Must be accompanied by official health certificate showing freedom from infectious and transmissible disease. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

Scabies requirements:

Sheep passing through public stock yards or stock pens or originating in states known to have scabies must be accompanied by certificate of dipping.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

No health papers required if consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

All vehicles transporting sheep into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading and certificate to this effect must accompany shipment.

DAIRY AND BREEDING GOATS

Must be accompanied by official health certificate. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

Tuberculosis requirements: 30-day negative test.

Brucellosis requirements: 30-day negative test.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

No health papers required if consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

All vehicles transporting goats into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading and certificate to this effect must accompany shipment.

BREEDING POULTRY

From negative flocks under N.P.I.P. or N.T.I.P.; or Negative for pullorum within 30 days of entry. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

DOGS

Health certificate showing freedom from infectious or communicable disease, origin from an area not under quarantine for rabies, and not exposed to rabies within past 100 days; or

Health certificate showing freedom from infectious or communicable disease, and rabies vaccination not more than 6 months prior to importation. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 7, 1959, by Dr. C. L. Campbell, State Veterinarian of Florida.

GEORGIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

- A. Cattle consigned to Federal or State approved slaughtering establishments or Federal or State approved Livestock auction markets for immediate slaughter are exempt from Tuberculosis and Brucellosis tests.
- B. Steers and spayed heifers are exempt from Tuberculosis and Brucellosis tests.
- C. Feeder cattle, other than steers and spayed heifers, may be shipped into Georgia under quarantine for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding provided they have a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis when applicable within 30 days prior to entry.
- D. Brucellosis Requirements.

Cattle may be imported into Georgia provided they meet the following requirements:

1. Originate from Certified herds -- certificate number and date to be shown, or
2. Originate from Modified Certified Areas with negative herd test within 12 months and animals for entry are negative to test within 30 days prior to shipment, or
3. Originate from herds under Federal-State supervision with negative herd test within 90 days and animals for entry are negative to test within 30 days (the two tests shall be at least 60 days apart), or
4. Calves under six months of age and identified as progeny of cattle from certified or negative Brucellosis-free herds, or
5. Official calf vaccines under 30 months of age which originate from certified herds, negative herds, or herds under Federal-State supervision (official vaccination shall be attested to by regulatory official of the state of origin), or
6. Cattle from herds which have passed two consecutive negative Brucellosis Ring Tests six months apart within the last 12 months and are negative to a blood test 30 days prior to shipment provided the animals for entry

were a part of the herd at the time of both Brucellosis Ring Tests.

E. Tuberculosis Requirements.

Cattle may be imported into Georgia provided they are certified by the regulatory official of the state of origin as originating from herds with no history of Tuberculosis, and

1. Originate from Accredited Tuberculosis free herds -- accreditation number and date to be shown, or
2. Originate from negative herds with negative herd test for Tuberculosis within 12 months prior to date of entry and animals for entry were a part of the herd test and are negative to test for Tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry.

F. Cattle not meeting the above test requirements for Brucellosis and/or Tuberculosis may be imported into Georgia upon request of the purchaser with the prior approval and under special written permit issued by the Chief Veterinarian of Georgia. Isolation and necessary tests will be specifically stated at the time the permit is granted.

G. Swine Requirements.

All swine, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate and meet each and all of the following requirements:

1. Originate from herds free from any communicable disease.
2. Have never been fed any raw garbage.
3. Have been fed no cooked garbage within the 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry.
4. Originate from non-quarantined areas for any contagious or communicable disease.
5. Shall have been immunized against hog cholera by either:
 - a. Serum alone within five days prior to date of shipment.
 - b. Modified live virus at least 21 days prior to date of shipment.
 - c. Unattenuated virus at least 30 days prior to date of shipment.
 - d. Tissue vaccines at least 45 days prior to date of shipment.

The date, method of immunization, and quantities of serum and/or virus per animal must be stated on the health certificate.

6. All gilts, sows, and boars for breeding purposes six months of age and older must be negative to an official Brucellosis test made within 30 days immediately preceding the date of entry. Swine from officially Certified Brucellosis Free herds -- certification number and date to be shown -- will be exempt from test.

H. Screwworm Requirements.

Domestic animals, including cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines, moving into Georgia shall be free of screwworm infestations and wounds which have the possibility of being infested with screwworms or screwworm fly eggs.

Domestic animals, including cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines, moving into Georgia from Arizona, Arkansas, Texas, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and other states in which screwworm infestation may be revealed shall be subject to the following provisions:

1. Shipments shall be accompanied by a statement issued by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin certifying that he examined the animals identified on the health certificate within 36 hours preceding shipment without shipment disclosure of evidence of screwworm infestation or wounds having the possibility of being infested. The statement shall show the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, the date and time of inspection in the state of origin, and expected date of arrival in Georgia. The above statement shall be made in three copies--the original copy to be forwarded with the health certificate, one copy to accompany shipment of livestock, and one copy to be mailed to the Chief Veterinarian, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, S.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, on the same date that the inspection is made.
2. All shipments shall be subject to inspection on arrival at destination in Georgia and shall not be removed from destination point in Georgia excepting that permission or release be obtained from the Chief Veterinarian, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, or his duly authorized agent.
3. The above regulations shall not apply to cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines when consigned to a recognized slaughtering plant for immediate slaughter.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 20, 1959, by Dr. J. W. Mann, Chief Veterinarian of Georgia.

HAWAII

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION - CATTLE

Anaplasmosis: Thirty (30) day test required.

Brucellosis: Thirty (30) day test required.

Vaccinates: Officially vaccinated heifers and bulls up to thirty (30) months of age admitted without agglutination test.

"No provisions for immediate slaughter entry."

SECTION - DOGS

No pre-arrival requirements. All dogs and cats one hundred and twenty (120) days quarantine in Honolulu prior to entry.

SECTION - GOATS

No immediate slaughter provision. "Tuberculosis. Thirty (30) day test required."

SECTION - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

A. Originate in area wherein the diseases equine encephalomyelitis and equine infectious anemia have not occurred in the six (6) month period prior to entry.

B. Inoculated by a qualified veterinary with two (2) standard doses of fresh equine encephalomyelitis vaccine, with seven (7) to ten (10) days between doses, the second dose to be administered not later than fifteen (15) days prior to shipment.

SECTION - POULTRY

No tuberculosis test required.

Newcastle Disease: Vaccinated by an accredited veterinarian with live-virus-vaccine not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to date of shipment. Baby chicks and hatching eggs to be accompanied by affidavit from shipper stating that to the best of his knowledge and as a result of a careful inspection of the flock of origin, that Newcastle disease is not present in said flock, that said flock has not been recently exposed to Newcastle disease and, further, that Newcastle disease has not occurred in said flock within the sixty (60) day period preceding date of shipment.

SECTION - SHEEP

No provision for immediate slaughter.

SECTION - SWINE

A. No brucellosis test required. Immediate slaughter hogs require standard dose of anti hog cholera serum not more than ten (10) days prior to shipment and consignment for quarantine at approved slaughterhouse.

B. All other hogs, except purebred swine, individually identified by ear tags or other marks and consigned for quarantine at destination approved by state Veterinarian.

C. All hogs must originate in a state which has been continuously free for a period of twelve (12) months next preceding date of shipment of the disease vesicular exanthema or any similar vesicular disease of swine.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 5, 1959, by Dr. Ernest H. Willers, State Veterinarian of Hawaii.

IDAHO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Official Health Certificate or Permit, or both if so required on all livestock unless otherwise provided in these regulations.

SECTION I - Cattle

Tuberculosis

1. Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herd, or
2. Modified Accredited Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or
3. Negative 30 day test and from non-reactor herd.

Brucellosis

1. Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, or
2. Modified Certified Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or
3. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age, or
4. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, or
5. Negative 30 day test and from a herd not under quarantine, or
6. Vaccinated suspects on permit.

SECTION II - Dogs

1. Vaccinated against rabies not more than 6 months prior to entry.
2. Puppies under 4 months of age exempt if not from a rabies quarantine area.

SECTION III - Horses, Mules and Asses

1. No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

SECTION IV - Poultry

1. No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

SECTION V - Swine (Breeding and Feeding)

1. Clinical Health inspection within 15 days from date of shipment, and
2. Vaccinated with anti-Hog Cholera serum within 5 days of days of date of shipment, or
3. Modified hog cholera virus not less than 30 days nor more than 120 days prior to date of entry, or
4. Serum and Live Virus not less than 30 days prior to shipment, and
5. If for breeding purposes and over 3 months of age negative to Brucellosis test within 30 days from date of shipment, and
6. If Purebred immunized with Swine erysipelas serum not more than 15 days from date of shipment, or
7. With an erysipelas serum and culture treatment not less than 30 days from date of shipment.
8. With erysipelas vaccine attenuated not less than 30 days from date of shipment.

GENERAL

1. Livestock may enter the State of Idaho without a Health Certificate or Permit if they are consigned direct to a Federal or State-Federal Approved inspected packing plant for immediate slaughter or to a Federal or State-Federal Approved Stock Yard, if accompanied by a way bill or similar document signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin, destination, number and description of the animals, and the purpose for which they are to be moved.
2. Copy of Health Certificates shall be mailed promptly to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry, Room 206, State House, Boise, Idaho. Phone 45811, Ext. 214.

SECTION VI - Sheep and Goats

All matters pertaining to the entrance of sheep or goats into the State of Idaho are under the direct supervision of the Idaho Sheep Commission. All Health Certificates and correspondence concerning sheep or goats must be promptly mailed direct to the Idaho Sheep Commission, State House, Boise, Idaho, Phone 4-5811, Ext. 567.

REQUIREMENTS

1. A permit issued by the Inspector-In-Charge of the Idaho Sheep Commission, plus an official Health Certificate certifying that all such sheep or goats are free from, and have not been exposed to - for a period of at least 30 days prior to inspection and shipment, Scabies, Foot Rot, Lip and Leg ulceration, Bluetongue, any form of necrobacillosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and are free from excessive external Parasitism (the determining of "not excessive" by the Health Certificate issuer is acceptable).
2. Permits and general information concerning sheep or goats may be received from the Inspector-In-Charge at the above address by writing, telegraph or telephone.
3. Inspection, covered by Health Certificates, of sheep or goats must be conducted when such sheep or goats are not loaded on railroad cars, trucks or other vehicles.
4. Sheep or goats originating in States where Scabies is known to exist within the past 6 months must be accompanied by a certificate of dipping, along with a permit and Health Certificate, showing that they have been dipped immediately prior to entry with a Federally approved dip.
5. Sheep and goats may enter Idaho without a Health Certificate if consigned to a Federally inspected stock yard or to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.
6. Sheep or goats must be shipped in clean cars or trucks that have not handled any livestock having infectious or contagious disease since last being disinfected.
7. All milk type goats, including bucks, must comply with the above requirements and in addition must have a negative Brucellosis test report showing that such test was taken within a period of 30 days prior to the date of entry into Idaho.
8. Owners, shippers or common carriers importing sheep in violation of Idaho requirements are liable for all damages incurred in importation violation.
9. All sheep or goats entering Idaho are subject to inspection and quarantine at destination by the discretion of the Idaho Sheep Commission.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. Arthur P. Schneider, Director State-Federal Cooperative Livestock Regulatory Programs for the State of Idaho.

ILLINOIS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

No animal affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be moved into Illinois, except such shipments as are approved by the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division for interstate movement to recognized slaughtering centers for immediate slaughter.

All livestock entering Illinois, except consignments to public stock yards or Marketing Centers, shall be covered by health certificate, federal inspection certificate, or permit. Certificate and/or permit shall at all times during transit be in the possession of the transportation agency and available for inspection upon demand.

Transportation agencies delivering livestock within the State to other than public stockyards or Marketing Centers shall within 24 hours after such delivery report to the Division giving name and address of consignor, location of loading point, name and address of consignee, location of unloading point, and the number, sex, and breed of the livestock.

REQUESTS FOR PERMITS shall be direct to the Division of Livestock Industry, Springfield, Illinois, and shall set forth the name and address of Illinois consignee, the number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, and if for cattle the age, sex, and breed of the cattle.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS may be secured from the Division of Livestock Industry, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois.

SECTION II - CATTLE

DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE

Tuberculosis: (1) Accredited Herd, or (2) Negative herd tested within 12 months, or (3) Negative test within 30 days.

Brucellosis: (1) Over 6 months of age, negative to brucellosis test within 30 days, or (2) Certified Brucellosis-free herd, or (3) Modified Certified Brucellosis-free area and negative herd test within 12 months, or (4) Official Vaccinate under 30 months of age.

Vaccination Certificate shall show positive identification of animal and vaccination when between 4 and 8 months of age.

Brucellosis tests shall be conducted at a State or Federal Laboratory, or a laboratory approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

Health certificates shall show identification of animals by ear tag or registration number; shall show TB accredited herd number and date of herd test; and brucellosis certified herd number and date of herd test.

Springer heifers and cows, or heifers and cows with calves, are classed as breeding cattle.

Bulls of any age, unless consigned direct for slaughter, must comply with TB requirements; if over 6 months of age must also meet brucellosis requirements.

Scabies: Cattle recently exposed to scabies may enter when health certificate shows cattle have been sprayed twice at 10-day intervals with a spray approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, and that upon veterinary examination within 10 days of entry were found free of scabies.

FEEDING AND GRAZING CATTLE

Steers, Spayed Heifers, and Calves under 8 months: (1) Health certificate or (2) Federal inspection certificate, or (3) permit from Division.

Females of Beef Breeds, Untested, over 8 months: (1) Certificate issued by a Federal or State Inspector or an accredited veterinarian and a permit from Illinois Division of Livestock Industry. Females under 18 months may be held under quarantine for a period of feeding not to exceed 12 months (with 90 day extension permitted); females over 18 months shall be tested for TB and brucellosis within 10 days of entry, and any reactors and suspects to brucellosis test shall be tagged, branded, and immediately sent to market.

Tested Cattle: No permit required if accompanied by health certificate identifying them and showing negative TB and brucellosis tests within 30 days; or, if TB tested and official calfhood vaccines under 30 months, vaccination identification shall be shown on health certificate. Brucellosis test shall have been at a State or Federal laboratory or laboratory approved by proper livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

Cattle for Immediate Slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or specifically approved slaughtering establishment may be shipped without TB or brucellosis tests, health certificate, or other entry certificate; slaughter cattle not consigned to such slaughtering establishments may enter Illinois if accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection or special entry permit. All such cattle shall be held in quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION III - SWINE

Swine for Feeding Purposes, from Public Stockyards:

Accompanied by official certificate showing swine free from and unexposed to communicable diseases, not fed raw garbage, had normal temperature, and before leaving stockyards were immunized against hog cholera by vaccination with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine and the same amount of anti-hog cholera serum as used with virulent virus. Swine shall be held under 14-day quarantine after arrival on owner's premises; owner shall report their condition to Division at end of 14-day period.

Swine for Feeding Purposes, Not Coming Through Public Stockyards: a. Unvaccinated swine, or swine vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum alone, accompanied by permit from Division and health certificate showing origin in non-quarantined area, free from symptoms of disease, and not fed raw garbage. Consignee and Division shall be furnished copy of health certificate. On arrival, swine shall be veterinary vaccinated and quarantined for 14 days on owner's premises; owner shall report their condition to Division at end of 14-day period.

b. Swine vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus or modified live virus hog cholera vaccine shall have been vaccinated more than 14 days before entry; swine vaccinated with Boynton tissue vaccine or crystal violet vaccine shall have been vaccinated not less than 14 days nor more than 6 months before entry and shall have been at least 8 weeks of age at time of vaccination. Health certificates showing record of vaccination shall also show origin in non-quarantined area, freedom from symptoms of disease, and that swine had not been fed raw garbage. Consignee and Division shall be furnished copy of health certificate.

Breeding Swine, 4 months and over, accompanied by permit from Division and negative to brucellosis test in dilution of 1 to 50 within 30 days of entry; or origin in a brucellosis-free certified herd and included in last herd test. Brucellosis tests to be conducted at a State or Federal laboratory. Unvaccinated breeding swine may enter on permit from Division, subject to veterinary vaccination against cholera and quarantine for 14 days on owner's premises; owner to report their condition to Division at end of 14-day period.

Swine vaccinated against hog cholera shall have been treated more than 14 days before entry.

Purchaser and Division shall be furnished copy of health certificate showing record of brucellosis test, freedom from symptoms of disease, origin in non-quarantined area, and that swine were not fed raw garbage.

SECTION IV - GOATS

Health certificate and record of negative brucellosis test within 30 days of entry. Brucellosis test shall have been made at a State or Federal laboratory or a laboratory approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

SECTION V - SHEEP

Scrapie: No sheep known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of sheep known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

Blue Tongue: No sheep infected with or exposed to Blue Tongue, and no sheep from an area under quarantine because of Blue Tongue, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

Breeding Sheep: Health certificate showing veterinary examination within 30 days of entry and free from scabies and all other infectious or communicable diseases and not recently exposed to such diseases. If sheep originate in a state known to have scabies they must in addition to health certificate be accompanied by permit from Division, to be attached to health certificate, and certificate shall show sheep have been dipped in accordance with official Illinois dipping procedures.

Feeder Sheep and Lambs from scabies-free states or areas, or from public stockyards. (1) Official health certificate or (2) federal inspection certificate, or (3) special entry permit; subject to quarantine at destination, and veterinary examination after 30 and before 60 days of entry.

Feeder Sheep and Lambs from areas in which scabies infestation is known to exist: Health certificate, or federal inspection certificate, and record of dipping within 10 days with wettable benzene hexachloride or lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent; or dipped twice, ten days apart in lime and sulphur, last dip within 10 days of entry; or dipped in accordance with Animal Disease Eradication regulations under State or Federal supervision.

SECTION VI - HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Accompanied by certificate showing veterinary inspection within 30 days of shipment and free from infectious or communicable disease, except horses consigned to a licensed slaughterer.

SECTION VII - DOGS

Health Certificate issued within 30 days, showing freedom from disease, origin in non rabies-quarantined area, and dogs over 8 weeks old vaccinated against rabies within 6 months.

This regulation shall not apply to performing dogs or dogs brought in for a limited period of time for exhibition or breeding purposes and kept under direct control while in Illinois.

SECTION VIII - POULTRY

No entry requirements. Exhibition requirements may be obtained from Division of Livestock Industry, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois.

The foregoing was reviewed and approved on October 30, 1959, by Dr. A. K. Merriman, Superintendent Division of Livestock Industry of the State of Illinois.

INDIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE:

TUBERCULOSIS

1. All dairy and breeding cattle except calves under 6 months of age must be accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating they have originated from an accredited herd or from herds negative to a complete herd test within the past 12 months.
2. Cattle of unknown herd status must pass a negative test within 30 days prior to shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Animals from a Brucellosis certified herd may enter the State if accompanied by an official approved health certificate indicating the animals are from a certified herd.
2. Animals from a certified area may enter the State if they are from a herd that has passed a negative herd test for Brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months and the animal shipped is negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.
3. Animals from non-certified areas may enter the State if accompanied by an official approved health certificate indicating the animals are from a herd that has passed a complete negative Brucellosis test within the past twelve (12) months and the animal shipped has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after entering the State at owner expense.
4. Official vaccinates less than thirty (30) months of age may enter the State if accompanied by official approved vaccination certificates and official approved health certificates.
5. Dairy and breeding animals over 30 months of age that have been officially vaccinated between the ages of 120 to 269 days must be negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from a herd that has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months.
6. Non-vaccinate dairy and breeding cattle over six (6) months of age must be accompanied by an official approved health certificate showing the animal to be from a herd that has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past

(12) months and has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Animals subject to retest thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after entering the State at owners expense.

SHEEP:

All sheep primarily intended for grazing, feeding and/or breeding purposes must be accompanied by an Approved Official Health Certificate indicating that they are free of all contagious or infectious disease, and have been dipped in Benzene Hexachloride mixture containing the Gamma Isomer in a concentration of .06 per cent.

In certain instances, however, dipping requirements may be waived and sheep permitted to enter the State if accompanied by a special written permit, issued and signed by the State Veterinarian.

Such permits where dipping requirements are waived shall apply to sheep from States which have been free from Scabies for at least twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

Lambs from exposed or infected areas or moved through Stock Yards must be dipped prior to shipment.

SLAUGHTER:

Healthy sheep that are consigned to a duly recognized slaughtering establishment may enter the State without a health certificate providing they are accompanied by a bill of lading.

SCABIES:

Sheep infected with Scabies are not permitted to enter the State.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING:

All cars and trucks are required to be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading of sheep.

SWINE:

BREEDING SWINE

Breeding swine may enter the State if negative to a Brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment and accompanied by an official approved health certificate indicating these animals have been immunized against hog cholera with one of the following methods:

1. Serum alone within fourteen (14) days.
2. Virulent Virus or Modified Virus with Serum not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment.

3. The killed Virus Vaccines such as Crystal Violet not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months.

Animals under six (6) months of age and animals from a certified Brucellosis herd need not be tested for Brucellosis. All blood must be drawn by a Licensed, Accredited Veterinarian and test conducted at a State approved Laboratory.

FEEDER PIGS

Healthy swine of less than 140 lbs. average weight, and which are primarily intended for feeding purposes, may be imported, moved or introduced into Indiana providing each shipment is accompanied by a Health Certificate issued in the State of origin and a special permit issued by the Indiana Livestock Sanitary Board.

All shipments of feeder pigs must be consigned directly to a Concentration Point licensed by the Indiana Livestock Licensing Division or to certain designated feeding premises. All such swine must be delivered to and unloaded at the specified destination within 28 hours after the issuance of the special permit. Upon arrival at the specified destination, such swine must be inspected by a licensed, accredited veterinarian. Within 48 hours after arrival at destination they must be vaccinated by a licensed, accredited veterinarian, by one of the following methods:

- a. Virulent Virus or Modified Virus with Serum.
- b. The killed Virus Vaccines such as Crystal Violet.

Healthy swine primarily intended for feeding purposes may be imported, moved or introduced into Indiana if accompanied by an Approved Official Health Certificate indicating such swine to have been previously vaccinated against cholera by a licensed, accredited veterinarian with Virulent Virus and Serum or Modified Live Virus and Serum administered not less than 21 days prior to shipment.

SLAUGHTER:

Healthy swine destined for immediate slaughter consigned to a duly authorized slaughtering establishment or a concentration point to be reconsigned for immediate slaughter are not required to have a health certificate if accompanied by a way bill or bill of lading.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING OF VEHICLES:

All trucks or vehicles used to transport swine into the State must be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering.

PERMITS:

All swine except breeding and slaughter swine must be accompanied by a special permit and be inspected by a licensed, accredited veterinarian upon arrival.

GOATS

BREEDING AND MILKING GOATS

All breeding and milking goats entering the State must be negative to a Tuberculosis and Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment.

FEEDING AND GRAZING GOATS

Goats entering the State for feeding or grazing purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to be free of any visual signs of any infectious or contagious diseases.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING:

All vehicles used for transporting of goats must be cleaned and disinfected prior to shipment.

CERTIFICATES:

All inspections and certificates must be made by a licensed, accredited veterinarian.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Horses, mules and asses may be imported into the State of Indiana if accompanied by an official health certificate indicating such animals free of any contagious or infectious diseases.

POULTRY

All poultry imported, moved or introduced into the State of Indiana must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating such poultry free of all contagious or infectious diseases.

DOGS

Dogs of all ages must be accompanied by an official approved health certificate. Dogs over sixteen (16) weeks of age must be immunized against rabies by a licensed qualified veterinarian within one year prior to entry into the State.

I have reviewed and do certify as to the regulations covering the movement of livestock into Indiana.

Joe W. Green, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian

IOWA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with, or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa; EXCEPT, animals approved for interstate shipment, for immediate slaughter, by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

B. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both when required which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals.

C. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to livestock sanitary official of the State of origin for his approval and transmittal.

D. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or concentration points from sources of unknown origin must meet Iowa requirements before being released.

E. Requirements for exhibition of livestock may be served by contacting the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines 19, Iowa.

F. Livestock entering Iowa without a proper health certificate or a permit or both when required shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense, until released by an authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture.

G. Who May Inspect: Accredited licensed graduate veterinarians or inspectors who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

H. Who May Approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION II - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

An official health certificate is a legible record, attesting the animals covered thereby meet the requirements of the State

of Iowa, accomplished on an official form of the State of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the live-stock sanitary official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed veterinarian. Such certificate shall contain:

1. Date of issuance.
2. Names and addresses of the Consignor and the Consignee.
3. Origin of shipment.
4. Destination.
5. Accurate description or identification of animals.
6. The purpose for which they are shipped.

It shall indicate the health status of the animals involved and the dates and the results of the inspection and tests required by Iowa.

Health certificates shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection, except health certificates on feeding and breeding swine exclusive of registered purebred swine shall not be valid more than ninety six (96) hours from time of inspection.

SECTION III - PERMITS

A. Request for permits should be directed to the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines 19, Iowa. Phone Number ATLantic 8-3960, day or night and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the Consignor and Consignee, number and kind of animals, sex and age of cattle intended for feeding and grazing purposes, origin of shipment, destination, purpose of shipment.

B. All animals entering Iowa under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a legal resident of Iowa or to a livestock market or other agency operating under a permit issued by the Iowa Department of Agriculture. When required, livestock shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense until released by a representative of the Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture.

C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - CATTLE

GENERAL. All cattle moving interstate must be accompanied by a permit or an official health certificate certifying that the cattle are free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or otherwise communicable disease, or from exposure thereto; or by

both permit and health certificate when required, except cattle consigned to a public stockyards or a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection; or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, in which case they shall be accompanied by an official certificate, waybill or a signed owners certificate.

SCABIES. Cattle originating from herds or from areas under quarantine for cattle scab will not be admitted into Iowa.

A. DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE.

TUBERCULOSIS Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area may enter the State of Iowa if they originate directly from

1. Tuberculosis accredited herds, showing date of last test and herd accreditation number.
2. Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months.
3. Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1, and 2, are required to be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
4. No test on calves under six (6) months.

BRUCELLOSIS (Same as Federal requirements for the interstate movement) ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES, OR BY APPROVED LABORATORIES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE LIVESTOCK SANITARY OFFICIAL OF THE STATE OF ORIGIN.

Cattle may enter Iowa providing their classification is clearly and positively stated, and depending on that classification; must meet the brucellosis requirements of a, b, c or d immediately following:

a. No testing required but waybill or health certificate necessary for the following classes:

1. cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment.
2. cattle going direct to a public stockyard or to an approved livestock market.

b. No testing required for the following classes, but must be accompanied by a health certificate:

1. steers, spayed heifers, calves under 8 months of age

2. cattle from certified brucellosis herds
3. cattle from unquarantined herds in modified certified brucellosis areas
4. official (brucella) vaccinated cattle under 30 months of age

c. No testing required for the following classes, but permit and health certificate required:

1. Recognized beef type bulls and females for feeding and grazing only if cattle can be held separate and quarantined. Springer heifers and springer cows or heifers and cows with calf at side will not be admitted for feeding or grazing purposes.

d. (If a, b or c above are not applicable) All other cattle must meet the requirements of either (1), (2) or (3) below:

1. Breeding animals moving into certified areas must have a negative blood test within 30 days of shipment in addition to a permit and a health certificate and must be held in quarantine at destination and retested in not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days following entry into Iowa and found negative or sent to slaughter - all at owners expense.

OR

2. A complete negative herd test for brucellosis conducted within 90 days of shipment and providing each animal shipped is negative to another test not less than 30 days from the previous test and within 30 days prior to shipment.

OR

3. Breeding animals moving into non-certified areas; negative blood test within 30 days of shipment in addition to official health certificate.

B. FEEDER CATTLE. The following classes of cattle may be imported into Iowa under feeder quarantine, for feeding and grazing purposes:

1. Steers and spayed heifers official certificate or a permit required.
2. Bulls and female cattle of recognized beef type, under eighteen (18) months of age for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months. (Official certificate and a permit required)

3. Bulls and female cattle of recognized beef type, over eighteen (18) months of age for a period not to exceed one hundred-twenty (120) days. Official certificate and a permit required.

C. SLAUGHTER CATTLE. Cattle for immediate slaughter which are apparently healthy may enter the state of Iowa without health certificate and without tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis provided they are consigned directly to a public stockyard or a licensed slaughtering establishment where federal inspection is maintained; or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the state of Iowa and the United States Department of Agriculture. The waybill accompanying such cattle shall be marked "Cattle for immediate slaughter."

SECTION V - DOGS

All dogs entering the state of Iowa for any purpose, except dogs for exhibition or, performing dogs to be within the state for a limited period must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that they are free from symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and that they have been vaccinated against rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus vaccine (chick embryo origin) not more than three (3) years prior to entry.
2. Killed virus vaccine (Caprine origin) not more than one (1) year prior to entry.

(THE ABOVE DOES NOT APPLY TO PUPPIES UNDER THREE (3) MONTHS OF AGE.)

SECTION VI - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings. IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER: apparently healthy goats may be imported into the state of Iowa when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION VII - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Official health certificate showing freedom from disease.

SECTION VIII - SHEEP

Sheep for Feeding or Grazing Purposes. Sheep for feeding or grazing purposes may be imported into Iowa provided they are

accompanied by a permit and health certificate or Federal Inspection Form (ADE-5-48), stating that the sheep are free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease and must be dipped under State or Federal Supervision in a permitted dip approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Iowa Department of Agriculture; unless qualifying under the following classification and exceptions:

A. Sheep originating in states or areas designated as scab-free by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture or from areas where sheep scab is not known to exist:

1. No dipping required provided the sheep are moved direct from point of origin to point of destination, without being diverted enroute.

B. Sheep originating in states or areas not designated as scab-free or from areas where sheep scab is known to exist:

1. Must be dipped, within ten (10) days prior to entry during the period from April 1st through October 31st of each year.

2. Must be dipped, within ten (10) days prior to entry, during the period from November 1st through March 31st each year, or may be moved direct to feed-lot without dipping, under strict quarantine. Such quarantine shall remain in effect until the sheep are sold for slaughter, dipped under State or Federal supervision, or after sixty (60) days from date of arrival, they may be inspected by a veterinarian and if found healthy, may be released from quarantine.

C. Sheep entering Iowa through public stockyards under Federal supervision:

1. Sheep originating in scab-free areas: no dipping required provided the identity of the animals is maintained, and provided they are handled separate and apart from sheep originating in scab-infested areas or sheep of unknown origin.
2. Sheep originating in scab-infested states or areas or sheep from scab-free areas on which the identity of the animals is not maintained, or such sheep which are not handled separate and apart from sheep from scab infested areas or sheep of unknown origin shall be considered exposed animals and shall be treated the same as sheep originating in scab infested areas as outlined in Paragraph B, part 1 and 2.

All sheep dipped at public stockyards shall be identified as "dipped sheep" by means of red branding paint, and the

date of dipping shall be recorded on the inspection form (ADE-5-48).

Sheep for Breeding Purposes. Sheep for breeding purposes may be imported into Iowa provided they are moved direct from point of origin to point of destination, in Iowa without being diverted enroute, and provided they are accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are free from symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

The health certificate shall further include a statement that the sheep originate in:

1. A scab-free state or area or,
2. That the flock of origin has been inspected on the premises by an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to entry and found healthy.

Scrapie. Sheep from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last forty-two (42) months or sheep from flocks under surveillance for scrapie will not be admitted into Iowa.

SECTION IX - SWINE

GENERAL. SWINE THAT HAVE BEEN FED RAW GARBAGE WILL NOT BE ADMITTED INTO IOWA FOR ANY PURPOSE, EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO A SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.

A. SLAUGHTER SWINE. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported into Iowa without health certificate, provided they are consigned directly to a public stockyard under Federal inspection or a slaughtering establishment under Federal inspection, or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the state of Iowa and the United States Department of Agriculture.

B. Registered purebred swine. Registered purebred swine for breeding purposes may be imported into Iowa provided they are accompanied by a health certificate stating that the swine have been inspected and found healthy and that they have been vaccinated against hog cholera under one of the following methods:

1. Killed or dead hog cholera vaccine (crystal violet or tissue vaccine) not less than ten (10) days or more than six (6) months prior to entry.
2. Modified live virus hog cholera vaccine and anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological producer not less than ten (10) days or more than two (2)

years prior to entry.

3. Anti-hog cholera serum alone within five (5) days prior to entry provided each animal so treated be temperatured at time of injection and a temperature not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

C. FEEDING AND BREEDING SWINE. Swine, other than purebred (registered), intended for feeding and breeding purposes may be imported into the state of Iowa provided they are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian or a Federally employed veterinarian, and provided they can comply with the following requirements:

1. The swine shall be identified by a numbered ear tag affixed to either ear of each animal and the ear tag numbers shall be recorded on the health certificate.
2. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Division of Animal Industry, State Capitol Bldg., Des Moines 19, Iowa.
3. The health certificate shall include a statement that the swine have been veterinary inspected within ninety-six (96) hours prior to entry, and found healthy.
4. The health certificate shall also include a statement that they have been vaccinated against hog cholera in compliance with subsection (B) above, give the date of vaccination and the name of the veterinarian by whom vaccinated.
5. Swine not vaccinated against hog cholera prior to entry shall in addition to complying with the foregoing requirements be accompanied by a permit issued by the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines 19, Iowa. Phone number ATLantic 8-3960, Des Moines, Iowa (day or night). If the importer uses ear tags bearing the name of the importer the ear tag numbers need not be recorded on the health certificate provided the importer keeps available, for inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his authorized agent, a record of the name and address of the producer of all such animals, for a period of at least one year after date of entry of the animals into Iowa.

Ear tags will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture at cost, when applied for by the importer.

ALL SWINE, EXCEPT PUREBRED (REGISTERED) IMPORTED FOR FEEDING OR BREEDING PURPOSES SHALL BE QUARANTINED ON PURCHASERS PREMISES, AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED SEPARATE AND APART FROM ALL OTHER FEEDING OR BREEDING SWINE FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS.

This is the final draft of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Iowa, and they are now in the hands of the Attorney General and are subject to his final approval.

A. L. Sundberg, D.V.M., Chief
Division of Animal Industry
November 27, 1959

KANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

All livestock moving into Kansas upon a public highway shall clear through Ports of Entry and be accompanied by two copies of required health certificates - one copy of which must be surrendered to Port Attendant for submission to the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

CATTLE - BRUCELLOSIS

- I. Steers and Heifer Calves: No requirements or restrictions, except when from states or areas under quarantine for scabies or other specific disease as directed by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.
- II. Females for Feeding and Grazing: (Over 8 months of age) Must be accompanied by certificate certifying to one of the following:
 1. Brucellosis vaccination and under 30 months of age.
 2. Negative Bang's test within 30 days.
 3. Originate in a certified herd or modified certified area.
 4. Enter on feeding and grazing permit under quarantine.
- III. Breeding Cattle, Dairy and Beef: Must be properly identified on an official health certificate approved by official of State of origin and qualify under one of the first three items in Section II, or:
 1. May enter on permit under quarantine subject to Brucellosis test at destination.
 2. Animals from non-certified herds or areas and moving into certified counties in Kansas will be required to meet certified area requirements.

CATTLE - T. B.

Breeding cattle must originate from an accredited herd or county or be tested and negative within 30 days.

SHEEP

Certificate approved by State of origin must certify that sheep are:

1. Direct from a scab-free area

2. Originate in a scab-free flock or
3. Be dipped in B.H.C. (4 lbs. 3 oz. 12% wettable powder to 100 gallons water or equivalent (Lindane)) within 30 days of shipment. Sheep moving through Markets, Feed Yards or Concentration Yards are presumed to be exposed and must be dipped. Health certificate must be approved by State official.

SWINE

Certified to be:

- I. Free from atrophic rhinitis and originate in a herd apparently free of atrophic rhinitis.
- II. From Brucellosis certified herd or negative to Brucellosis test within 30 days.

NOTE: (1) and (2) do not apply to feeder swine.

- III. Vaccinated for cholera:

- (a) Serum and virus 21 days prior to entry.
- (b) Serum alone not more than 15 days.
- (c) Modified live virus at least 15 days.
- (d) If vaccinated immediately prior to shipment, must have permit and move under quarantine to owner premises for 21 days.
- (e) Unvaccinated swine may move with permit under quarantine for immediate vaccination at destination.

DOGS

Certificate must be approved by State Official. Certificate of health and rabies vaccinated not more than 12 months prior to movement and have not been exposed to rabies.

EXCEPTIONS:

- I. All livestock may move direct to a Terminal Market.
- II. Except for feeder and breeding swine all livestock may move to Auction Markets.

NOTE: Swine producers living in adjoining states may move their own swine direct from their farm in the trade territory to Auction Markets in Kansas.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 26, 1959, by Mr. A. G. Pickett, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas.

KENTUCKY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Kentucky until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the livestock sanitary official of Kentucky, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, for immediate slaughter.

B. All livestock imported into Kentucky shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

C. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both, when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's expense and risk until such vaccinating, testing or treatment has been complied with in order to qualify for release by the livestock sanitary official.

D. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state or origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

E. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

F. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, the origin of the animals, the final destination of the animals and the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. **HEALTH CERTIFICATES SHALL BE VOID THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER DATE OF INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE.**

SECTION II. PERMITS

Request for permits shall be directed to the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of destination and shall set forth the following information: number and kind of animals;

origin of shipment; proposed date of shipment; proposed destination; proposed arrival date; and intended purpose of shipment.

SECTION III. DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock.

SECTION IV. CATTLE REQUIREMENTS

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle from known tuberculosis infected herds are not eligible for entry.

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds may be imported into the state provided they are identified as originating in (a) tuberculosis-free accredited herds or (b) qualified negative herds from modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. If such herds have not passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve (12) months prior to date of entry, the cattle from these herds to be imported into the state shall be tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

BRUCELLOSIS

ALL BRUCELLOSIS AGGLUTINATION TESTS OF ANIMALS WHICH ARE INTENDED FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A STATE-FEDERAL LABORATORY.

Cattle from known brucellosis infected herds are not eligible for entry.

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds may be imported into the state provided they are identified as originating in officially certified brucellosis-free herds, originating from qualified negative herds from modified certified brucellosis areas provided such herds were negative to the brucellosis blood test within

the last twelve (12) months prior to date of entry or if not from a certified free herd or certified area are to be negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of entry. Officially calfhood vaccinated cattle under thirty (30) months of age and properly identified or calves under six (6) months of age need not be tested for brucellosis prior to entry.

Cattle imported into the state for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or a state-federal approved stockyard and accompanied by an owner's certificate may enter the state without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis or brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

FEEDING AND GRAZING

Feeders accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and are consigned to holders of valid feeder permits which have been issued by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Kentucky may enter without tuberculosis or brucellosis tests.

EXHIBITION

Cattle from known brucellosis or tuberculosis infected herds are not eligible for entry.

All cattle to be exhibited in Kentucky must be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin indicating that those animals have not been exposed or infected with any infectious or communicable disease and showing the following:

1. Tuberculosis--negative to the tuberculin test within sixty (60) days prior to exhibition unless they originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd or a qualified negative herd originating in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area and the herd was found to be negative within one (1) year from date of exhibition.
2. Brucellosis--females and bulls over six (6) months of age must be negative to blood test within thirty (30) days prior to exhibition unless one of the following applies:
 - (a) Officially calfhood brucellosis vaccinated cattle under thirty (30) months of age are not required to be tested.
 - (b) Certified brucellosis-free herd--no brucellosis blood test required.

- (c) Cattle from qualified negative herds originating in a modified certified brucellosis area--females and bulls over six (6) months of age must be negative to blood test within ninety (90) days prior to exhibition.
- (d) Cattle herd tested during the current year from date of exhibition and currently free of brucellosis infection--females and bulls over six (6) months of age must be negative to blood test within sixty (60) days prior to exhibition.
- (e) Cattle herd tested during the ninety (90) days prior to the date of exhibition and currently free of brucellosis infection--no further brucellosis test required.

ALL BRUCELLOSIS AGGLUTINATION TESTS MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A STATE-FEDERAL LABORATORY.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trail-driven or otherwise transported or moved into Kentucky for any purpose.

SECTION V. SHEEP REQUIREMENTS

All sheep entering Kentucky for any purpose other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate of health indicating that they have been dipped once within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment in a solution containing not less than 0.06 percent Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride unless they originate from a state that has been declared by the Animal Research Service, USDA, as scab free; that they are free of all infectious, contagious or communicable diseases and have not been exposed to such diseases and shall have an affidavit attached to the health certificate that said sheep did not originate from flocks nor have contact with flocks known to have had scrapie.

All sheep to be exhibited in Kentucky must be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin showing inspection by an accredited, licensed veterinarian of the entire flock which has been found to be free from infectious, contagious or communicable diseases and not recently exposed to scabies.

SECTION VI. GOAT REQUIREMENTS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd

or all goats over six (6) months of age which are not from a certified herd are to be negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. THE BRUCELLOSIS AGGLUTINATION TEST MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A STATE-FEDERAL LABORATORY.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into the state when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, and the Livestock Sanitary Official of Kentucky.

SECTION VII. SWINE REQUIREMENTS

A. General

All swine transported or moved interstate shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

B. Feeder Swine

Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state providing they are accompanied by the health certificate as required in paragraph A and in addition thereto indicate such swine shall have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry or a modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry or serum alone just prior to shipment.

C. Breeding Swine

Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with paragraphs A and B and in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis-free herd or all swine over four (4) months of age which are not from a certified herd are to be negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry. THE BRUCELLOSIS AGGLUTINATION TEST MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A STATE-FEDERAL LABORATORY.

D. Slaughter Hogs

Healthy swine may be imported for immediate slaughter direct to stockyards or slaughtering establishments under Federal supervision or other stockyards approved by Kentucky Division of Livestock Sanitation may enter without health

certificates providing the waybill shall state that such animals are for immediate slaughter and indicate the name and address of the slaughterer or stockyards.

SECTION VIII. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES REQUIREMENTS

All horses, mules and asses to be exhibited in Kentucky must be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of state of origin showing animals to be free from contagious, infectious or communicable diseases as determined by physical examination within thirty (30) days prior to importation or exhibition.

SECTION IX. POULTRY REQUIREMENTS

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the state unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premises under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "pullorum passed" or better.

SECTION X. DOG REQUIREMENTS

All dogs to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of Kentucky has been compiled and approved by me this 15th day of October 1959.

Signed Robert H. Singer
Chief Livestock Sanitary Official
State of Kentucky

LOUISIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

All livestock brought into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are free from symptoms of infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases, and shall meet the specific health requirements as stated in this regulation.

SECTION II - CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS

All cattle must show a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. The following are exempt from this requirement:

1. Cattle that originate from a tuberculosis-free accredited herd.
2. Cattle that originate from a modified tuberculosis-free accredited area.
3. Cattle consigned to recognized slaughter establishments; approved livestock auctions; and public stockyards, for immediate slaughter purposes.

BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle over eight (8) months of age shall be required to show a negative brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. The following are exempt from this requirement:

1. Official calfhood vaccinated cattle under thirty (30) months of age.
2. Cattle originating from a certified brucellosis-free herd.
3. Cattle originating from a negative, non-quarantined herd, and a modified, certified free area.
4. Steers and spayed heifers.
5. Cattle consigned to recognized slaughter establishments; approved livestock auction markets; and public stockyards, for immediate slaughter purposes.

SECTION III - GOATS

Dairy goats must meet the same requirements for brucellosis and tuberculosis as is required of cattle.

SECTION IV - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the State of Louisiana when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from symptoms of, and have not been exposed to, infectious or contagious diseases.

SECTION V - POULTRY

Poultry for breeding purposes or eggs for hatching shall not be imported into Louisiana unless they originate in negative, tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary Official within thirty (30) days of entrance.

SECTION VI - SHEEP

A. All sheep entering the State of Louisiana for any purpose other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate of health indicating that they have been dipped once within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment in a solution containing not less than .06% Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride (BHC).

B. Sheep for immediate slaughter, consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained may enter the State without a health certificate, and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION VII - SWINE

A. General Swine Requirements

All swine imported into the State of Louisiana, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that each animal has been immunized against hog cholera in at least one of the following methods:

1. A proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum has been administered within the fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry into the state.
2. A proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus has been administered not less than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry into the State of Louisiana.

3. A proper dose of hog cholera vaccine (Boynton Tissue Vaccine or Crystal Violet Vaccine) has been administered not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months prior to date of entry into the State of Louisiana.
4. A proper dose of attenuated live virus and/or anti-hog cholera serum has been administered not less than thirty (30) days.

B. Breeding Swine Requirements:

In addition to the requirements of Paragraph A. all swine for breeding purposes must show a negative agglutination test for brucellosis in the 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. Each animal must be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo. The ear tag or tattoo number and the date of test must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

1. Swine from certified herds.

C. Feeder Swine:

Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State of Louisiana provided they meet the requirements of Paragraph A, Section VII.

D. Swine for Immediate Slaughter:

Swine for immediate slaughter, consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without a health certificate and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION VIII - DOGS

All dogs imported into Louisiana, for any purpose, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the dog or dogs have been immunized against rabies within six (6) months prior to date of shipment into the state and that they are clinically free of disease.

SECTION IX - WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals, under domestication or in custody, may be imported into the State of Louisiana provided a report of the number of animals is made to the Livestock Sanitary Official of this State within ten (10) days of date of shipment, and immediate opportunity for examination is afforded to a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board to determine the health status of such animals.

OFFICIAL: State Veterinarian, Livestock Sanitary Board, State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 6, 1959, by Dr. Frank B. Wheeler, State Veterinarian of Louisiana.

MAINE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE -- Permit

TUBERCULOSIS

From accredited herds - No test required

From accredited areas - Test within 12 months, or 30 days

BRUCELLOSIS

From certified herds - No test required

From certified areas - Blood tested within 12 months

From non-certified areas - Not eligible except under special permit, clean herd

Official vaccinates - Under official supervision and 30-day test

Over 30 months, titers - Not higher than incomplete at 1-100

Under 30 months - No test.

Non-vaccinates over 8 months of age - Test required if not eligible under herd status

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Slaughter requirements (all classes) - Permit

Ticks

Scabies

Screwworms

Cleaning, disinfection (Cars and Trucks)

Permits -- Yes

Feeding and grazing

Show and exhibition -- Rodeo - Same as imports, or special permit.

Certificates --

Who may certify - Chief livestock official -
state of origin

SHEEP -- Permit. Other requirements may be added depending upon state of origin.

Breeding

Feeding and grazing

Slaughter

Scabies --

Movement	{Free areas Exposed areas Affected areas Stockyards}
From	

Scrapie

Permits - Yes

Certification

Disinfection (Cars and Trucks)

SWINE -- Permit

Breeding

Feeding, grain, and garbage

Slaughter

Vaccinations

Disinfection (Cars and Trucks)

Instructions --

Hog cholera

- No virus used less than 30 days before importation

Vesicular exanthema

Permits - Yes

Who may inspect

Certification

GOATS -- Permit. Herd test for TB and Brucellosis within 12 months, or 30-day tests.

Breeding

Feeding and grazing

Milk

Scabies

Cleaning and disinfection (Cars and Trucks)

Permits - Yes

Certification

Who may inspect

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES -- No requirements

Breeding

Racing

Pleasure

Work

Slaughter

Dourine

Glanders

Certification

Who may inspect

POULTRY - Permit if over 14 days, except directly to slaughtering establishment (questionnaire filled out before permit issued).

Breeding

Hatching Eggs - Pullorum typhoid clean

Slaughter

Newcastle

Fowl pest

No birds vaccinated with fowl pox vaccine

Ornithosis

Certification

Who may inspect

OTHER CLASSES OF LIVE ANIMALS

Zoological

Requirements

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of Maine has been compiled and approved by me this 29th day of September, 1959.

(Signed) Francis G. Buzzell
Chief Live Stock Sanitary Official
(Chief), Division of Animal
Industry)

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRYGeneral

No animal (including poultry or bird of any species) which is affected with, or has been recently exposed to any infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease, shall be imported into Maryland without written permission for such importation from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service, State Office Building, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Health Certificates

1. **Definition:-** An official certificate of health is a legible certificate made on an official form issued and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2. **Preparation:-** Health certificates shall be prepared by veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin, by those in the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association. These veterinarians must be approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. **How Used:-** Livestock imported into Maryland shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or permit, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the livestock. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.

4. **Contents:-** The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock. It shall give appropriate dates and descriptions, by name, of current disease tests specifically required, and shall give the disease status of the herd of origin, when required. A copy of the approved certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service.

Livestock entering the State of Maryland without a proper health certificate, and not meeting the health requirements, shall be held in quarantine at the Owner's expense until released from quarantine by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service.

5. Sanitation of Conveyances: - All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances, used for the transportation of livestock and poultry, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for intrastate or interstate movement of any livestock or poultry infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease, shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances, and crates, coops, and boxes thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision. Proper notice of cleaning and disinfection or such certification shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator of the truck or other conveyance.

CATTLE: DAIRY, BREEDING,
AND FEEDER

Tuberculosis--Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes, may be imported into the state provided they are identified as originating in (a) Tuberculosis-free accredited herds, or (b) Qualified negative herds from modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas with a negative herd test within three (3) years. If such herds have not passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve (12) months prior to date of entry, the cattle from these herds, to be imported into the state, shall be tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Feeder Cattle of the beef breeds which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements, as provided, may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes, provided they are not under quarantine for tuberculosis and have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.

Steers from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis may be imported without tuberculin test upon special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may be shipped into the State of Maryland without permit only when consigned to approved sale and slaughter centers. When such animals are shipped to points other than approved centers, shippers must secure permits prior to shipment. Cattle consigned and delivered to an abattoir or slaughter house cannot be removed from the place of consignment without a permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Brucellosis (Bang's Disease).-- Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and (cattle) for exhibition purposes, may be imported into Maryland, provided they come directly from:

(a) Herds officially certified brucellosis-free or qualified negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-free Areas, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official test for brucellosis or herds in which there have been two negative milk ring test within the past (12) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

(b) Herds under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test within three (3) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry--such test not to be applied within thirty (30) days of the date of the previous herd test.

(c) Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry, provided they are identified as the progeny and come directly from Certified Brucellosis-free Herds or negative herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b).

(d) Cattle under thirty (30) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between 120 and 240 days of age, which originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) may be imported into the state if not negative or without an official blood test; but the importation shall be at the request of the purchaser and subject to the approval and special written permit issued by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

(e) Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between 120 and 240 days of age, which do not originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) above, may be imported into Maryland on the basis of a satisfactory blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment; but the importation shall be at the request of the purchaser and subject to the approval and special written permit of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

A special written permit for the importation of vaccinated cattle, which are not negative to an official brucellosis test, or have not been tested since vaccination, or do not originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b), is necessary in order to meet the health requirements for the establishment

and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds and areas, and in order that such animals may be kept under supervision and their destination known.

Health Certificates--Cattle conforming to the preceding tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian or a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the cattle are free from any evidence of an infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease, and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious or parasitic disease. The certificate shall also contain the tuberculosis and brucellosis status of the herd in which the imported cattle originate, the date and result of brucellosis status of the herd in which the imported cattle originate, the date and result of brucellosis and tuberculin test, description, age, tag or tattoo number, specific brand, registry name and number of each animal to be imported, names and addresses of the owner, consignor and consignee. The officially approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, before the arrival of cattle at destination.

The health certificate for the importation of calves under six (6) months of age, as provided in paragraph (c), shall include the identification of the dam and tuberculosis and brucellosis status of the herd in which the calves originate.

The health certificate covering importation of cattle vaccinated as calves under official supervision, shall contain a statement as evidence of vaccination, age of cattle when vaccinated, and date of vaccination.

Feeder Steers--Feeder steers may be imported without a brucellosis test certificate, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official, certifying that the cattle are apparently free from any communicable disease.

Upon arrival at destination, steers shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle until moved for slaughter or other disposition, under official supervision.

Public Stock Yards and Auctions--No cattle approved for entry into Maryland as free from tuberculosis or brucellosis shall be assembled, handled, or confined in any public stock-yard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected cattle or premises.

Immediate Slaughter--Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be

imported into the state without a health certificate or tuberculin or brucellosis test, provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized public stockyard where Federal or State veterinary inspection is maintained, or shipped to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and the chief livestock sanitary official in the state of destination. Such cattle shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Splenetic or Tick Fever--No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Maryland for any purpose.

Cattle from Federal-State tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into Maryland except in accordance with regulations of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Scabies--No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into Maryland for any purpose.

No cattle recently exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined on account of scabies shall be imported into this State except in accordance with regulations of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into Maryland when accompanied by a health certificate, issued by an official veterinarian of the state of origin or of the ARS, U. S. Department of Agriculture, accredited veterinarian or a licensed graduate veterinarian who has been approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The health certificate shall give the name and address of the consignor and consignee and an accurate description of the animal or animals and certify that the animal or animals, as determined by a physical examination, are free from any evidence of an infectious, transmissible, or parasitic disease and have not been recently exposed to any infectious, transmissible, or parasitic disease.

A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service before the arrival of the animals at destination.

No health certificate will be required for horses or mules of the United States Army, or for horses which are consigned

to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.

Such horses are subject to inspection by representative of the Livestock Sanitary Service and to such restrictions or quarantine as may be necessary.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes, to be imported into Maryland, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited and licensed veterinarian. There shall be a record of a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis, such tests to be conducted within thirty (30) days prior to importation. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment, giving age, sex, breed, and color or markings.

Breeding and Feeder--Scabies.--Sheep and goats for purposes other than immediate slaughter, including goats as above, which have been handled in stockyards, stock pens, or on premises in public use for livestock. Such animals shall not be imported into Maryland until after they have been dipped in accordance with the regulations of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; and while in transit, they shall be accompanied by a certificate certifying such dipping.

The health certificate covering importation shall include report of inspection by a licensed veterinarian, approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate shall indicate that the sheep or goats are not under quarantine for scabies and are free from symptoms of scabies or any infectious or communicable disease.

Sheep and goats that have not been handled in stockyards, stock pens, or on premises in public use for livestock may be imported for purposes other than immediate slaughter, if accompanied by a health certificate issued by the accredited and licensed veterinarian making the examination. Such certificate must be approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, indicating that they are free from scabies or symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease. Upon arrival at their destination, such sheep and goats shall be unloaded directly from the car, truck, vehicle, or conveyance into cleaned and disinfected vehicles or conveyance, or upon clean and disinfected premises.

A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Immediate Slaughter--Apparently healthy sheep and goats may be imported into Maryland for the purpose of immediate

slaughter. The animals must be consigned directly to an approved public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center which is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and the chief livestock sanitary official of the State.

Such sheep and goats shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter, and shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Transportation--All sheep and goats for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be imported in conveyances that have been cleaned and disinfected immediately prior to loading the animals.

SWINE

Breeding Purposes--All swine imported into Maryland for breeding or for show purposes shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an accredited veterinarian or licensed graduate veterinarian. The certificate must be approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, stating that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable disease; that no such disease has existed on the premises from which the swine were shipped for a period of at least 30 days prior to the shipment. The certificate must also state that they have passed a negative test for swine brucellosis in dilutions of 1:25, 1:50, 1:100 and 1:200, conducted in a State laboratory within thirty (30) days of shipment; and that each animal has been treated with a proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum within fifteen (15) days of the date of entry into Maryland, or that each animal has been treated with anti-hog cholera serum and virulent hog cholera virus not less than thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of entry into Maryland, or with anti-hog cholera serum and modified hog cholera virus vaccine not less than 15 days of entry into Maryland.

Feeder Purposes--All swine imported into this State, except those for immediate slaughter or breeding purposes, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an accredited and licensed graduate veterinarian. The certificate must state that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable disease and that each animal has been treated with a proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum within fifteen (15) days of the date of entry into the State, or that each animal has been treated with anti-hog cholera serum and virulent hog cholera virus not less than thirty (30) days immediately prior to the date of entry into the State, or with anti-hog cholera serum and modified hog cholera virus vaccine not less than 15 days of entry into Maryland.

A certificate of health and certificate of vaccination shall be furnished for all swine stating the ear tag number, date of vaccination, amount of serum or serum and virulent or modified virus used, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service. A copy of the approved certificate of health shall accompany the swine while enroute.

Purebred swine, if not ear-tagged, shall be identified by registry name and number and a description sufficient to identify the animal.

Immediate Slaughter--Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health, provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering center which is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

DOGS

All dogs imported into Maryland for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the State for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an accredited or a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate must state that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease; did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and, by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation; and have been treated (except puppies under four (4) months of age) with at least one injection of canine rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, within ten days. Immediate opportunity for examination must be afforded a representative of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, to determine the health status of such animals.

INSPECTORS: Veterinarians who may make these inspections are:

1. Those who are in the employ of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Those who are employed by the State Livestock Sanitary Service.
3. Accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association and who are recognized by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Enclosed is a summary of the minimum requirements for the entry of livestock into the State of Maryland.

/s/ A. L. Brueckner, D.V.M.
Director
Livestock Sanitary Service

MASSACHUSETTS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

ALL CATTLE IMPORTED INTO MASSACHUSETTS FOR BREEDING OR DAIRY PURPOSES MUST BE:

1. Accompanied by permit from this office
2. Accompanied by health chart indicating
 - (a) Tuberculin tested within 12 months prior to entry
 - (b) Cattle over 6 months of age officially vaccinated for Brucellosis from ages of 4 through 8 months
 - (c) Vaccinated animals over 30 months of age negative to blood test made within 30 days prior to entry. Vaccinated animals 30 months of age and under may be imported without a blood test if accompanied by health chart stating animals were vaccinated between ages of 4 through 8 months.

Our new Order #55 (INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE) is now in process of being completed and will be mailed to you at a later date.

(Signed) Edward M. Dwyer
Director

Cattle imported into the Commonwealth must be accompanied by both health chart and a permit.

CATTLE--TUBERCULOSIS

Import cattle must (1) originate from accredited herds or (2) negative herd tested within 12 months, or (3) negative 30-day test. Accompanied by a permit and health chart showing status of herd.

CATTLE--BRUCELLOSIS

Import cattle must be negative to a 30-day test. Non-vaccinates under 6 months, and official vaccines under 30 months acceptable without a test. Permit and health chart showing status of herd. After January 1, 1960, all import cattle must be official vaccines.

SWINE

Import swine accompanied by a health certificate - not fed raw garbage - not affected with or exposed to vesicular exan-thema. Feeders and breeding stock must be vaccinated by (1) serum and virus not less than 30 days before shipment, (2) serum and modified virus not less than 15 days before shipment, (3) serum alone just prior to shipment.

DOGS

Require health certificate. If originating in an area where rabies has been known to exist, must be vaccinated against rabies within 6 months of importation.

SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall be:

- A. Free of scabies, lice, and foot-rot.
- B. Originate from areas and flocks that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

HORSES

Horses may be transported or moved into the State when accompanied by an official health certificate.

POULTRY

No person shall import into the Commonwealth hatching eggs, baby chicks or live poultry, except poultry intended for immediate slaughter or for exhibition subject to permit granted by the State Department of Agriculture, unless such hatching eggs are the produce of flocks which meet, and such baby chicks or live poultry meet, or are the first generation progeny of flocks which meet, the minimum requirements for "pullorum passed" or "pullorum clean" grades of poultry, as established by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the equivalent thereof.

DIRECTOR - LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL, 41 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS.

The attached summary was reviewed and approved on October 9, 1959, by Mr. Edward M. Dwyer, Director, Division of Livestock Disease Control of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal Importation Requirements

General

No animal, including poultry, that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or transported into Michigan until written permission is obtained from the State Veterinarian of Michigan.

Shipments of animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or most rapid means available, to the office of the state veterinarian of Michigan.

All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

All livestock imported into Michigan for exhibition shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, certifying that they meet Michigan requirements for importation of livestock. The signature of the approving official of the state of origin must appear on the copy of the certificate accompanying the animals for exhibition.

Health certificates shall be prepared on official forms of the state of origin by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee. The origin and destination of the shipment of animals, together with an accurate description of the animals including their identification and health status, also the dates and results of the required tests and vaccinations shall appear on the certificate.

Cattle

A permit or health certificate must accompany all cattle entering Michigan. The health certificate or permit shall be

attached to the railroad waybill or shall be in possession of the person in charge of the cattle while in transit if not moved by railroad. Health certificates shall conform to the following specifications:

- (1) They shall be certificates of inspections made by and signed by a veterinarian who is approved by the state of origin or the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (2) They must state that the cattle described in the certificate are apparently free from contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.
- (3) The cattle shall be described by breed, sex and age, and identified by tag, tattoo or registration number.
- (4) The certificates must be made on official blanks of the state of origin and the date of inspection and the date of shipment shown.
- (5) All data necessary to report required tests and vaccinations must be plainly recorded.
- (6) Origin and destination of the shipment and names and addresses of consignor and consignee must be given.
- (7) The certificate must indicate whether the cattle in the shipment are to be used for (a) dairy or breeding, (b) feeding or grazing, or (c) immediate slaughter.
- (8) A copy of the certificate, approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, must be immediately furnished the state veterinarian.

All dairy and breeding cattle entering Michigan shall originate from herds not under quarantine and must be accompanied by health certificates provided for in this section showing that they have passed tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis (Bang's disease) as follows:

Tuberculosis tests on all ages must be made within 30 days prior to importation, or the cattle for importation must originate directly from a tuberculosis-free accredited herd.

The cattle 18 months of age or older shall have been tested for brucellosis under the supervision of the state or federal livestock sanitary officials within 30 days of date of shipment and found negative, except:

- (1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;
- (2) Cattle originating in modified certified brucellosis areas from herds not under quarantine, the herd having passed

a blood test for brucellosis within 1 year prior to entry;

(3) Cattle identified as official vaccines and under 30 months of age on date of shipment;

(4) Officially calfhood vaccinated cattle that are over 30 months of age but under 36 months of age may disclose a titre not exceeding incomplete in 1:100 dilution; such cattle to be held in quarantine until tested and found to be negative, or be slaughtered.

Steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 12 months of age from herds not under quarantine are exempt from the brucellosis testing requirements of this section.

Permits in writing or by telegram for importation of cattle may be issued by the director of agriculture or his authorized representative. Transportation, handling, testing and quarantine requirements may be prescribed by the director of agriculture. Applicants for permits must furnish the following information:

- (1) Number and kind of cattle;
- (2) Origin and destination;
- (3) Names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Feeding and grazing cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, entering Michigan shall be accompanied by:

(1) Health certificates as herein provided for dairy and breeding cattle, or

(2) Permits subject to the following requirements: Cattle under 18 months may enter and on arrival be placed in feeder quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until slaughtered or tested; (a) Cattle over 18 months of age shall upon arrival be maintained in quarantine, intact, undivided, separate and apart from other cattle, and be tested for brucellosis (Bang's disease) and tuberculosis at the expense and risk of the owner within 10 days after arrival; feeder and grazing cattle that originate from a herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area may be held in quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tested for tuberculosis or slaughtered, (b) all cattle that react to such tests shall be slaughtered within 10 days after being tested, (c) licensed livestock dealers operating a livestock yard in this state receiving feeder and grazing cattle under 18 months of age on permits or under the provision of the federal brucellosis regulation at federally approved yards may with the permission of the director of agriculture and within 10 days after arrival release the cattle to purchasers subject to provisions as to permit requirements and shall report names

and addresses of purchasers within 5 days. Livestock dealers shall be responsible for any loss sustained by the buyer on cattle that may react to brucellosis or tuberculosis tests conducted within 10 days of purchase. (d) All cattle of each consignment must remain in quarantine until released in writing by the state veterinarian. The director of agriculture may refuse to issue permits to anyone who has refused or failed to comply with the provisions of this act. No indemnity shall be paid for the slaughter of any cattle that react to a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis (Bang's disease) within 6 months after their arrival within the state.

Cattle entering Michigan for immediate slaughter shall be consigned and delivered directly to a slaughter house or packing plant in which United States Department of Agriculture meat inspection is maintained or to a slaughter house or packing plant approved by the Director of Agriculture to import cattle for immediate slaughter. All such cattle shall be kept separate and apart from all other cattle and shall be killed within 10 days after arrival.

Steers and spayed heifers may enter Michigan accompanied by health certificates or permits and if not tested for tuberculosis within 30 days before arrival shall be kept separate and apart from dairy or breeding cattle until tested for tuberculosis or slaughtered.

This section shall not apply to cattle consigned and delivered to terminal markets where state and United States Department of Agriculture veterinary inspection is daily maintained. Cattle being released from terminal markets for purposes other than slaughter shall meet the requirements of this section.

Sheep

All sheep imported into Michigan for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate signed by an approved inspector of the state of origin or the United States bureau of animal industry. The health certificate shall state (1) the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee; (2) the date the sheep are loaded at the point of origin; (3) the place of origin and destination; (4) the number and description of the sheep; (5) that the sheep are free from scabies, footrot, and other contagious diseases; (6) that they originate in a state in which scabies has not been known to exist for a period of 1 year previous to the date of loading or that the sheep have been dipped twice in accordance with the regulations of the United States bureau of animal industry, or in a material approved by the director of agriculture for use in dipping sheep in Michigan, under supervision of a state or federal inspector within 30 days previous to the date on which they are loaded at the point of origin. A copy of the certificate, approved by the chief state or federal veterinary livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, must be

delivered to the office of the state veterinarian of Michigan not later than the arrival of the sheep at their destination. All cars and trucks used to transport sheep into Michigan must have been cleaned and disinfected since they were previously used for transporting livestock. No sheep enroute to Michigan shall be unloaded in yards or other places not officially designated as scab free. Purebred sheep for exhibition at fairs and livestock shows may be imported into Michigan from states where scabies exists without dipping if accompanied by a health certificate as required for sheep from scab free states.

The commissioner of agriculture may issue permits to import sheep from states where scabies exists without dipping accompanied by health certificates as required for sheep imported from scab free states: Provided, That all sheep imported into Michigan from states where scabies is known to exist on permits without dipping shall be in quarantine at their first point of delivery until they shall have been dipped under the supervision of a state inspector in a material and at such strength and/or standards as approved by the director of agriculture, and at the expense of the owner or custodian. The dipping shall be completed within 10 days after their arrival in Michigan.

Goats

The importation requirements are the same as for Sheep, listed above.

Swine

No person, company, association, or agent shall import or move any swine into Michigan except in conformity with the requirements of this regulation.

(1) Swine for immediate slaughter.

An affidavit executed by the importer or his authorized agent shall be immediately furnished the Michigan division of livestock disease control on each shipment of swine imported into Michigan for immediate slaughter and a copy of such affidavit shall be in the possession of the transportation company or the trucker or person in charge of the swine when brought into the state. The affidavit shall state the number of hogs in the shipment and the name and the mailing address of the consignor and consignee and the destination of the shipment. Such swine shall be consigned and delivered only to a slaughter house where federal inspection is maintained or to a slaughter house approved by the Michigan division of livestock disease control to receive livestock for slaughter. Such swine, upon arrival at destination, shall be held at slaughter house in isolation from any hogs not used for immediate slaughter and shall be killed within 48 hours after arrival at destination.

(2) Purebred, registered swine.

Purebred, registered swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate, a copy of which shall be immediately furnished the State Veterinarian at Lansing. Such certificate shall be issued by a United States Animal Disease Eradication Branch Veterinary Inspector or by a graduate veterinarian approved by the State Veterinarian or Chief Livestock Sanitary Official at point of origin and shall show that the swine have been vaccinated against hog cholera within 21 days prior to importation by the serum-alone method or more than 21 days prior to importation by the serum-simultaneous method: Use of virulent live virus prohibited. Provided, That any swine handled in conformity with United States Animal Disease Eradication Branch Order No. 309, Regulation 6, may be imported subject to 21 day quarantine at destination.

No swine except those for immediate slaughter and purebred, registered swine as provided herein and swine which are imported in conformity with United States Animal Disease Eradication Branch Order No. 309, Regulation 6, shall be imported or brought into Michigan except upon a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Michigan.

Swine imported into Michigan shall be free from any contagious or infectious disease shall originate from areas not under quarantine for vesicular exanthema and shall be transported in disinfected cars or vehicles.

All swine imported into Michigan except those for immediate slaughter shall be held in quarantine for a period of not less than 3 weeks after arrival at destination.

Also, swine offered for exhibition purposes in Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved veterinarian showing said swine to be immunized against hog cholera as required above in purebred swine, except unweaned pigs under 6 weeks of age from sows immunized before breeding. These exhibition animals are not subject to 21 day quarantine.

Horses and Mules (Act 62)

Sec. I. Horses and/or mules imported or brought into this state from any other state or province shall be held in quarantine at destination at the expense of the owner or shipper for a period of not less than 10 days, including the date of arrival at destination.

Sec. 3. Horses and/or mules to be slaughtered or used for work or service within the state by the owner or shipper importing such horses and/or mules shall be exempt from the provisions of Section I of this Act: Provided, That a proper certificate of health covering such horses and/or mules is furnished to and approved by the State Veterinarian at the time of importation. Horses and/or mules owned by persons living in an adjoining state who may use such horses and/or mules for work or service in this

state in the regular transaction of business shall be exempt from the provisions of Section I of this Act and the requirement of a certificate of health: Provided, That such horses and/or mules are not sold or disposed of within this state.

Sec. 4. Horses and/or mules passing through this state consigned to points outside the state, and horses and/or mules for temporary stay within the state and used for show, exhibition and/or racing purposes, and mares temporarily within the state for breeding purposes, shall be exempt from the provisions of Section I of this Act; Provided, That quarantine provisions provided by the law may be invoked in event that it becomes necessary to protect the livestock of the state from a communicable disease.

Sec. 5. Horses and/or mules as referred to in sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall be considered under provisional quarantine and shall not be sold, traded or given away prior to 10 days following the date of arrival within this state.

Dogs and Cats

Any dog imported into Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian legally qualified to practice in the state or province of origin of said dog, and a legible copy of such certificate, approved by the chief veterinarian of the state or province of origin, shall immediately be furnished the state veterinarian of Michigan. Such certificate must show that said dog is free from rabies or any communicable disease and has not been recently exposed to such disease. Name the breed, sex, and age, and state definitely the point of origin and destination of said dog and the name and post office address of the consignor and consignee. The health certificate shall show that the dog has been properly vaccinated with a killed anti-rabic vaccine within six months prior to date of importation or shall have been vaccinated with modified live virus of chick embryo origin within two years prior to the date of importation; except that puppies under six weeks of age need not be so vaccinated.

The health certificate shall state that no rabies has been known to exist within a radius of 50 miles of the point of origin of the dog within a period of six months prior to the date of importation. Any dog imported into the state which has originated within a radius of 50 miles of any point where rabies has existed within a period of 6 months prior to importation may, at the discretion of the Director of Agriculture, be subject to quarantine at destination for a period of not less than 60 days following arrival within the state of Michigan.

Any cat imported into the state of Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian legally qualified to practice in the state or province of origin of said cat, and a legible copy of such certificate,

approved by the Chief Veterinarian of the state or province of origin, shall immediately be furnished to the state veterinarian of Michigan. Such certificate shall show that said cat is free from any communicable disease and has not been recently exposed to such disease. Name the breed, sex, and age, and state the point of origin and destination of said cat and the name and post office address of the consignor and consignee.

Provided, That this regulation shall not apply to any dog or cat passing through this state to points beyond, nor to any dog or cat within the state for temporary stay for exhibition purposes, when such dog or cat is kept properly under control of the owner or custodian.

Rabbits

No person shall bring into or release within Michigan any live San Juan rabbit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on November 2, 1959, by Dr. John F. Quinn, State Veterinarian of Michigan.

MINNESOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

- I. Apparently healthy cattle of any class consigned to public stockyards at So. St. Paul: no health certificate nor tests required.
- II. Slaughter Cattle:
 - A. If consigned to establishments where Federal inspection is maintained, no health certificate nor tests required.
 - B. If consigned to establishments not under Federal inspection, shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer and a health certificate issued at point of origin.
- III. Tuberculosis
 - A. Dairy and Breeding
 1. Accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or
 2. Negative herd from modified accredited area tested within 12 months, or
 3. Negative test within 30 days.
 - B. Feeding (Strictly Beef Type and Breed)

No test required if animals originate in herds not under quarantine in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area and the health certificate indicates cattle are for feeding purposes.
- IV. Brucellosis
 - A. Dairy and Breeding
 1. Certified brucellosis-free herds, or
 2. Negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free area, herd of origin blood tested within 12 months, or
 3. Negative test within 30 days; quarantined at destination for retest.

4. Official vaccinates (calves vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age by an approved veterinarian).

Health certificates including individual identification by ear tag number, tattoo number, or registration name and number; name and address of veterinarian who administered the vaccine; date of vaccination; age of animal at time of vaccination.

 - a. No test required within 12 months after vaccination.
 - b. Between 12 and 18 months following vaccination, test record showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100.
 - c. More than 18 months following vaccination, test record showing a reaction no higher than an incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-50.
5. Cattle vaccinated when over 8 months of age must pass a negative test in a 1-50 dilution within 30 days prior to importation, and at least 30 days following vaccination.

B. Feeding (Strictly Beef Type and Breed)

1. No test required for steers, spayed heifers, and calves of beef type and breed under 6 months of age; heifer and bull calves quarantined on arrival until sold for slaughter or tested negative.
2. Feeding female cattle and feeding bulls over 6 months of age, negative test for brucellosis within 30 days. (If no facilities available for testing at point of origin, permit may be obtained for importation of each shipment in quarantine, to be tested for brucellosis immediately upon arrival at destination).
3. Official vaccinates for feeding purposes: Requirements same as for dairy and breeding cattle with the exception that herd brands will be accepted in lieu of individual identification.
4. Female cattle under 18 months of age for feeding or grazing purposes only, under special permit:
 - a. No tests required at points of origin or destination.

- b. Health certificate shall accompany the cattle.
- c. Such cattle to be maintained under quarantine in complete segregation.
- d. Such cattle to remain in quarantine until slaughtered. (Cannot be tested for release of quarantine).

V. Importation Under Special Conditions

When in the judgment of the Secretary and Executive Officer, circumstances justify the importation of cattle without a health certificate and/or tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis, he is authorized to issue permits for the importation of any class of cattle for inspection, and such tests as he may designate, immediately upon arrival at destination.

POULTRY

I. Importation permit required for:

- A. Poulets under four (4) months of age.
- B. Chicks and other fowl under five (5) months of age.
- C. Hatching eggs of any kind.

II. Permit requirements are:

- A. Poulets and turkey hatching eggs - must originate from flocks classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or flocks of comparable status.
- B. Chicks, other domesticated fowl, and hatching eggs - must originate from flocks classified as U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or U. S. Pullorum-Typhoid Passed or flocks of comparable status.

III. Adult turkeys (over 4 months of age), chickens and other domesticated fowl (over 5 months of age), except those consigned for immediate slaughter purposes only, must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing they have been officially tested to meet the classifications as listed above under permit requirements.

SHEEP

I. All sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate except those consigned directly to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments where federal inspection is maintained.

- II. All sheep from states not declared scabies free to be dipped under veterinary supervision within 10 days prior to importation, except from October 15 to April 15, sheep may be imported under permit without dipping and shall be quarantined at destination.
- III. Sheep from scabies free states may be imported under permit without dipping.
- IV. Permits may be issued to operators of approved dry feed lots to import sheep without dipping.

SWINE

- I. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate except those consigned to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments where Federal inspection is maintained.
- II. All swine except those in Section I shall be ear tagged and the tag numbers shall be listed on the health certificate.
- III. Swine from public stockyards - must be shipped within seventy-two (72) hours after dipping and immunization and a permit must be obtained before shipment. No swine acceptable if immunized with virulent virus at public stockyards.
- IV. Feeding swine:
 - A. Permit required for all feeding swine. Permits issued only on request of consignee in Minnesota excepting when swine are to be consigned to a community sale.
 - B. Immunized with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine more than twenty-one (12) days and less than one (1) year prior to date of shipment, or
 - C. Immunization with virulent virus and serum more than twenty-one (21) days prior to date of shipment, or
 - D. Serum only within five (5) days prior to date of shipment. Such pigs quarantined for twenty-one (21) days, or
 - E. Swine without immunization from states adjacent to Minnesota providing permit obtained. Such swine to be vaccinated immediately upon arrival with modified live virus vaccine and quarantined for twenty-one (21) days.

V. Breeding swine:

- A. Shall comply with Section IV, and
- B. Shall be negative in a dilution of 1-25 for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to importation unless from a certified herd that has been tested within twelve (12) months.

DOGS

Health certificate stating that animal or animals, to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian, have not been exposed to rabies within the preceding twelve (12) months, performing dogs excepted.

Rabies vaccination within six (6) months for dogs six (6) months of age or over. Dogs six (6) months of age or over may be imported for exhibition if vaccinated for rabies within twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

HORSES

Accompanied by official health certificate.

GOATS

Health certificate including negative thirty (30) day tests for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 23, 1959, by Dr. Ralph L. West, Chief Veterinarian of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Extracts of Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Livestock and Poultry into the State of Mississippi

Pursuant to the Laws of Mississippi and by virtue of the authority vested in the Livestock Sanitary Board in compliance with Chapter 246, General Laws of Mississippi 1944 and by other related and applicable legal authority, the following extracts from the Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board are hereby published for information and guidance.

Notice is hereby given that these are extracts and interpretations on matters frequently encountered. Reference should be made to the Laws, Rules, and Regulations on matters not specifically and thoroughly covered herein.

SECTION I - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall have such vehicles thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision, before their use for the transportation of livestock into the State of Mississippi.

LIVESTOCK

All livestock entering Mississippi must meet Title 9, Subchapter C, Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry, Part 83, of the Federal Screwworm Regulation, as adopted September 18, 1958.

SECTION II - CATTLE

All cattle except steers and those for immediate slaughter (see 4 and 5 below) shall be accompanied by a health certificate with the following compliance.

A. Tuberculosis:

All cattle, all ages shall

1. Originate from accredited, tuberculosis free herd, certificate number of the herd and date certified shall be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, have been negative to a test made within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and in addition from a non-quarantined herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.

B. Brucellosis:

All cattle 8 months of age and over shall

1. Originate directly from a certified brucellosis free herd, certificate number and date certified to be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, be negative to an official agglutination blood test for brucellosis made within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

3. Or, be officially calfhood vaccinated and under thirty (30) months of age.

NOTICE: All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals moved into Mississippi shall be made by a State or Federal laboratory.

4. Steers require physical examination and official health certificate. No specified routine tests are required.

5. All cattle for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from a Federally inspected stockyard. In either instance a copy shall accompany cattle and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Cattle classed as "Stockers" and "Feeders" are NOT exempt from the requirements A and B above.

SECTION III - HORSES AND MULES

A. A physical examination and health certificate are required on equines entering Mississippi. No specified routine tests are required.

SECTION IV - SWINE

All swine except those consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate and shall comply with the following:

A. Swine for breeding purposes must originate from herds free from all communicable diseases. A definite statement to this effect must appear as part of the certificate of health.

B. All gilts, sows, and boars for breeding purposes must be negative to an official Brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding the date of entry.

C. All swine, except those for immediate slaughter, shall have been immunized against hog cholera by either one of the following methods:

1. Hyperimmune serum alone within fifteen (15) days immediately preceding date of entry.

2. Or, with serum and modified live virus within fifteen (15) days immediately preceding date of entry.

3. Or, with modified live virus alone within six (6) months but not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of entry.

4. Or, when live unattenuated virus is used, at least thirty days shall have elapsed since the swine were vaccinated and before they can enter Mississippi.

NOTICE: The use of live unattenuated hog cholera virus within the State of Mississippi is forbidden by law.

5. Have been fed no raw garbage within the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the date of entry.

E. All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION V - SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall comply with the following:

A. Originate from herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

B. Free of scabies, lice and foot-rot.

C. Dipped within ten (10) days immediately preceding the date of entry in a solution containing not less than .06 percent Gamma Isomer Lindane and maintained on absolutely clean premises until delivered to the final destination.

D. Dairy goats must be negative to an official tuberculin test and an official brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding date of entry. Dairy goats maintained separate from other sheep and goats are exempt from dipping when certified free of scabies on inspection.

E. All sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany sheep and goats and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION VI - POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS, POULTS AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

A. Any and all chicks, poult, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the pullorum-typoid control requirements of U.S. Pullorum-typoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typoid Clean as outlined in the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan. An official health certificate specifically covering the above requirement shall accompany the shipment and another copy forwarded through proper livestock officials of the state of origin to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Special arrangements have been made regarding certificates, labels, and handling shipments of participants in the National Plans referred to above, the details of some being set forth in Regulation 13 which may be obtained from the State Veterinarian of Mississippi, or the Mississippi Poultry Improvement Association, State College, Mississippi.

SECTION VII - DOGS

All dogs three (3) months of age and older transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be accompanied by an official health certificate with the following compliance:

- A. Free from all contagious and infectious diseases and recent exposure thereto.
- B. Did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or exposed.
- C. Properly vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to date of entry.

Any Person, Firm, or Corporation, who shall violate any provisions of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary Board shall be subject to prosecution and penalties as provided by law.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 9, 1959, by Dr. Vernon D. Chadwick, State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

MISSOURI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

1. No livestock or animals, including poultry, that are affected with or that have recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or which originate from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into or through the state until written permission for such entry, transportation or movement is first obtained from the state veterinarian of Missouri except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

2. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for his approval and transmittal to the state veterinarian. All such health certificates shall contain the approval of the state veterinarian or other livestock sanitary official or agency in the state of origin.

3. Livestock entering the state without an official health certificate or permit or both when required shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense for observation, tests, vaccination, dipping, treatment and/or reinspection and until released.

4. Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarians who are approved by or in the employ of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to inspect livestock entering the state.

5. All diagnostic tests of animals which are intended for entry into Missouri shall be made in state or federal laboratories, laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the state of origin.

6. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock shall be secured by contacting the state veterinarian of Missouri.

SECTION 2 - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

1. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported into Missouri shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both which must be attached to a waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock provided, however, that an official health certificate shall not be required for any livestock consigned to public stockyards or licensed markets under federal or state supervision if a waybill, bill of lading or certificate of ownership accompanies the shipment showing the consignor and the point of origin of the shipment and the public stockyards or licensed market to which the shipment is consigned.

2. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals or birds, the final destination and accurate description or identification of such animals or birds; said health certificate shall indicate the health status of the animals or birds involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty days after date of inspection and issuance and no official health certificate shall be valid unless it complies in all respects with the requirements.

SECTION 3 - PERMITS

1. Requests for permits shall be directed to the state veterinarian of Missouri by letter or by wire and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance or a lesser period of time when so designated by the state veterinarian.

SECTION 4 - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners, and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock or animals, including poultry, into or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

2. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes or other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition. Any conveyances used for the movement of livestock or birds infected with

contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto shall be required to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

3. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and birds into and through the state shall assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations and that it is accompanied by an official health certificate and/or permit or both when required. Such health certificate and/or permit should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

I. Cattle

A. Cattle For Dairy And Breeding Purposes

Female cattle and bulls, 6 months of age and over shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian certifying that the cattle are free of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and meet the following requirements:

1. Originate from a Tuberculosis Accredited and/or Brucellosis Certified Free Herd, and herd numbers are shown on the health certificate, OR
2. Were tested and negative for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within 30 days prior to shipment; providing that the animals in the shipment are not from a herd known to be infected with Tuberculosis and/or Brucellosis or under quarantine because of known infection to either disease, OR
3. Officially calfhood vaccinated females under 30 months of age may enter without test for Brucellosis, provided a certificate of vaccination accompanies the shipment and the necessary vaccination data is given on the health certificate.

B. Cattle For Feeding And Grazing Purposes

1. Female cattle of the beef breeds intended for feeding and grazing purposes may enter under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri subject to quarantine, isolation and identification at destination.
2. Bulls for feeding and grazing purposes may enter under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri subject to quarantine, test or castration at destination.

3. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 6 months of age may enter under health certificate without test or under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri.

C. Cattle Consigned to Stockyards or Livestock Auction Markets

Cattle of all classes may enter without test when consigned to a stockyards market under the Federal Stockyards Inspection Service or to a livestock market licensed by the State of Missouri and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture as required under Part 78, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations when accompanied by a waybill; or, by an official inspection certificate, when originating from a stockyards or auction market, issued by a veterinarian in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Livestock Regulatory official of the State of origin or by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian.

II. Swine

A. Swine For Breeding Purposes

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian certifying that the swine are free of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and meet the following requirements:

1. All swine shall be individually identified by means of an identification ear tag or tattoo or registration number.
2. Were tested and negative for Brucellosis and Leptospirosis within 30 days prior to shipment, or in lieu of a test, that the herd of origin is a certified Brucellosis and/or Leptospirosis free herd and herd numbers are shown on health certificate.
3. Were immunized by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian by one of the following methods:
 - a. Anti-Hog Cholera serum and virus administered not less than 21 days prior to shipment.
 - b. Anti-Hog Cholera serum alone administered not more than 7 days prior to shipment.
 - c. Crystal Violet or BTV vaccine administered not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment.
 - d. Modified live virus vaccine administered not less than 21 days nor more than 2 years prior to shipment.

4. That the swine have not been fed raw garbage.

B. Swine For Feeding Purposes

1. Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian, certifying that the swine are free of contagious and infectious diseases, or known exposure thereto and immunized against Hog Cholera by one of the methods under A-3 above, OR

if not vaccinated, on permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri subject to quarantine until immunized against Hog Cholera within 15 days by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian following arrival at destination.

C. Swine Consigned to Stockyards or Livestock Auction Markets

Swine of all classes may enter when consigned to a stockyards market under the Federal Stockyards Inspection Service or to a livestock market licensed by the State of Missouri when accompanied by a health certificate or a waybill showing consignor, point of origin, number and general description and destination.

III. Sheep and Goats

A. Sheep and Goats For Breeding Purposes

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian certifying that the sheep or goats are free of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and that sheep or goats were dipped under supervision and in an approved dip within 10 days prior to shipment unless originating from a state certified as being free of Scabies.

B. Sheep and Goats For Feeding Purposes

Sheep and Goats for feeding purposes, if not meeting the requirements under A, may enter on permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri and under the conditions as set forth in the permit.

IV. Horses

Horses for breeding or exhibition purposes, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an Accredited and Approved licensed veterinarian certifying freedom from contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto.

This summary was received on December 1, 1959, from Dr. L. A. Rosner, State Veterinarian of Missouri.

MONTANA

**HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**

Health certificate is required on all animal and poultry importations, which shall be issued only after an accredited veterinarian has personally inspected those animals and renders health statement on official form of state of origin.

CATTLE:

Dairy and Purebred:

Tuberculosis: Accredited herd; or 30-day negative test unless from herd entirely negative within past thirty six (36) months.

Brucellosis: Certified herd; or officially vaccinated under thirty (30) months; or negative 30-day test and from negative herd; or negative 30-day test and permit; or calves under eight (8) months.

Range and semirange:

Tuberculosis: Same as dairy and purebred or from non-reactor herd in modified-accredited free area.

Brucellosis: No test if from non-reactor herd in modified-certified area or from non-reactor herd tested in previous ninety (90) days; or negative test previous thirty (30) days with special permit; or officially vaccinated and under thirty (30) months; or steers, spayed heifers, or calves under eight (8) months.

Feeder:

Same as range and semirange or consigned to Montana approved quarantine feedlot.

Slaughter:

Apparently healthy and consigned direct to establishment where inspection maintained and waybill marked "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter."

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES:

No tests - freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

SHEEP:

Breeding and Feeder:

From states in which scabies exists in previous six months: Dipped under state or Federal supervision in wettable powder lindane 0.06% solution within ten (10) days to date of importation.

From states in which bluetongue exists in previous six (6) months: Sheep shall originate from flock free of bluetongue, be vaccinated against bluetongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry, and be dipped in lindane solution as for scabies within seven (7) days prior to entry; or special permit.

Other states: Freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

Slaughter: Same as slaughter cattle.

GOATS:

Dairy and Breeding:

Brucellosis: Certified herd; or thirty (30) day negative test and originate from herd negative on test in previous twelve (12) months.

Slaughter: Same as slaughter cattle.

SWINE:

Breeding:

Hog cholera vaccination: Approved dose antiserum five (5) days prior to shipment or approved dose modified virus and serum not less than fifteen (15) days prior to entry.

Brucellosis: Certified herd; or negative test in 1-50 dilution within thirty (30) days of shipment and from negative swine herd tested in previous twelve (12) months.

Feeding:

Hog cholera vaccination; same as breeding.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

DOGS:

All dogs must be officially rabies vaccinated with avian-ized modified virus vaccine within two (2) years of date of entry, excepting puppies under three months of age. Dogs originating in states where rabies is known to exist must have special permit and dogs must have been vaccinated at least sixty (60) days prior to date of shipment.

GAME, FUR-BEARING AND WILD ANIMALS:

Domesticated and on leash or pastured; (buffalo, coyote, fox skunk, etc.): Apply regulations of similar species.

Fur farming and wild life restoration: Notice to State Veterinarian giving complete detail of origin, shipment, and destination in sufficient time to allow destination inspection and special handling as indicated.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS:

Birds over five months: Excepting ducks and geese, negative on official pullorum-typoid test in previous thirty (30) days.

Baby and started chicks, turkey pourets, hatching eggs: Originate in flocks and distributed from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typoid clean. Season permits to be issued by State Veterinarian to pullorum-typoid-clean-status hatcheries and are required for marketing in Montana.

SEmen:

Permit required and is issued after chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin certifies freedom from disease and exposure of sires and that they are registered by respective breed associations.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:

All must be manufactured and produced under United States Department of Agriculture license; no virulent or modified disease-producing product to be offered for sale or distributed without first obtaining permit from State Veterinarian. Distribution or sale or use of hog cholera virus or viable anthrax vaccines prohibited except by permit from State Veterinarian.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 14, 1959, by Dr. J. W. Safford, State Veterinary Surgeon of Montana.

NEBRASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that are affected with or that has recently been exposed to, any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originate from a quarantined area, herd or flock, shall be shipped or in any manner transported into the State of Nebraska. Animals destined for immediate slaughter approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division are excepted.

2. Approved health certificates must be forwarded to the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln 9, Nebraska without delay.

3. Livestock entering the State of Nebraska without proper health certificates or permits shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.

4. Inspections may be made by graduate, licensed, accredited veterinarians, approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin and the Animal Disease Eradication Division.

SECTION II -- OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

1. Official health certificates must be made on official forms, a complete legible record covering the requirements of the State of Nebraska. They must be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, or an equivalent from the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division.

2. Official health certificates shall contain the following: Name and address of the consignor, origin of the animals or birds, the final destination of the animals or birds and the consignee's name and address plainly written or printed. Animals must be identified individually and an accurate description of each individual animal, the health status of the animals involved including results of tests and dates of vaccination if any. (Individual identification on feeder steers and heifers not required).

3. All blood agglutination tests of animals for shipment into Nebraska shall be made at state or federal laboratories,

or laboratories approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION III -- PERMITS

1. All requests for permits shall be directed to the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln 9, Nebraska.
2. All animals entering the State of Nebraska by official health certificate, permit or both must be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the State of Nebraska or to a legal agent authorized by law to do business within the state.
3. All permits are void after thirty (30) days.

SECTION IV -- DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
2. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SECTION V -- CATTLE Tuberculosis

1. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State of Nebraska if:

- (a) They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or from negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas.
- (b) Animals may enter Nebraska if tested and found negative within thirty days prior to shipment.

Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- (a) They have passed a negative blood agglutination test within thirty days prior to shipment.
- (b) They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds or from negative herds in modified certified areas.
 - (1) Strictly feeding heifers, cows or bulls must have special permit prior to entry.

(2) Steers and spayed heifers may enter Nebraska accompanied by an official health certificate, or by special permit from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.

(3) Calves under eight months of age, brucellosis test not required.

(4) Official calfhood vaccinated animals under (30) thirty months of age accompanied by health certificate showing date of vaccination and proper identification of each animal.

(5) Cattle destined for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without an official health certificate or a negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be transported into the State of Nebraska.

SECTION VI -- DAIRY CALVES

All dairy calves for breeding purposes under two (2) months of age, unless accompanied by dam, shall not be imported into the State of Nebraska after November 1, of any given year nor before April 1, of the following year.

All calves consigned for immediate slaughter will be excluded.

SECTION VII -- DOGS

Dogs imported into the State of Nebraska must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying freedom from symptoms of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and (a) originating in an area in which rabies has not existed within a radius of twenty-five miles of point of origin for the last six months, or (b) was immunized against rabies not more than ten months prior to entry. This regulation shall not apply to any dog entering the state for exhibition purposes or for temporary stay when said dog is kept under proper control at all times by the owner or custodian.

SECTION VIII -- HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported into the State of Nebraska accompanied by an official health certificate, stating they are free from infectious or contagious disease.

SECTION IX -- SHEEP

1. All sheep including feeder lambs entering the State of Nebraska except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied

by an official health certificate stating they are free of scabies, and all other infectious or contagious diseases, and have not been exposed to scabies or any other disease. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a permit from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, which shall be attached to the health certificate, which health certificate shall show the sheep to have been dipped once in a solution of powdered Lindane containing Gamma Isomer concentration of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of shipment. All dippings must be under the supervision of an approved veterinarian, or state or federal employed veterinarian.

SECTION X -- SWINE

1. General. All swine transported or moved into the State of Nebraska except for immediate slaughter under federal supervision, must have special permit from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating the premises of origin and the swine have been inspected by an approved veterinarian just prior to shipment and that no swine in the shipment or on the premises have been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or any other contagious or infectious disease.

2. Feeder swine may enter the State of Nebraska only by special permit from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry accompanied by an official health certificate as required in paragraph 1. And in addition thereto indicating such swine shall have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and simultaneous virus not less than thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Or, have been vaccinated with a modified-live-virus-hog cholera vaccine, plus a protective dose of anti-hog cholera serum, not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment. Or, have been administered a protective dose of anti-hog cholera serum not more than fifteen (15) days prior to shipment.

3. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the State of Nebraska providing they comply with paragraph 1 and 2.

(a) Negative to brucellosis tests within thirty days prior to shipment.

NOTE: These regulations upon adoption shall void all preceding regulations regarding interstate shipment into the State of Nebraska. All agreements or so-called memorandum of understanding are cancelled and void upon adoption of these regulations.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1959, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Inspection

By: F. E. Ziegenbein
State Veterinarian

By: Pearle F. Finigan
Director

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 9, 1959, by Dr. F. E. Ziegenbein, State Veterinarian of Nebraska.

NEVADA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Interpretation of Regulation No. 39 governing the entry of cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine, dogs, poultry and domesticated birds, and certain biologic products into the State of Nevada.

Cattle -- Neat cattle not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time.

Tuberculosis -- Deviations

Dairy cattle, originating in the following states: California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, subject to quarantine at destination in Nevada and a retest for tuberculosis within 90 days.

Range and semi-range cattle, including steers, spayed heifers of the beef breeds originating in modified, accredited tuberculosis-free areas and from herds not under quarantine, are exempt from a tuberculin test within the previous twelve months.

Brucellosis -- Cattle may enter Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time. Where permits are specified by Federal Regulation in advance of entry, they may be secured from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, P. O. Drawer 1209, or Telephone FAirview 2-6989, Reno, Nevada.

Horses -- Horses, mules, and asses from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory, or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates.

Swine -- For immediate slaughter may be shipped direct to a recognized slaughtering establishment with no part of shipment diverted and no permit or certificate required. All other classes of swine for breeding or feeding purposes, permit in advance of entry and official health certificate based upon physical examination. If immunized against hog cholera the method and date of immunization must be shown on health certificate. Permits before entry may be obtained from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, Reno, Nevada.

Hog cholera virus -- The shipping or otherwise bringing into the State of Nevada by any producer, firm, person, or corporation of any virulent blood, or hog-cholera virus is prohibited.

Dogs -- Dogs from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates. Dogs from areas under special quarantine may enter Nevada only in accord with the provisions of such quarantines.

Poultry and birds -- Chickens, turkeys or other poultry and domesticated birds from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory, or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates. Poultry and domesticated birds from areas under special quarantine may enter Nevada in accord with provisions of such quarantines.

Other diseases of livestock -- The importation of sheep and goats into the State of Nevada is not covered by the provisions of regulation No. 39. Health certificates and inquiries as to the regulations governing same should be addressed to the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, P. O. Box 1429, Reno, Nevada.

Official in charge -- All copies of health certificates, applications for permits, and requests for additional information relative to the provisions of this regulation, should be addressed to the Director, Division of Animal Industry, Nevada State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Drawer 1209, Reno, Nevada, Telephone--FAirview, 2-6989.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 12, 1959, by Dr. W. F. Fisher, Director, Division of Animal Industry of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section A. BRUCELLOSIS Test Requirements for Importation of
Dairy and Breeding Cattle - Permit and Approved
Health Chart Required.

1. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis free herds, no test required for shipment if animals have been tested negative within one year.
2. Cattle originating directly from clean herds in modified certified brucellosis areas blood tested negative within twelve months - no further test required.
3. Cattle originating directly from clean herds in modified certified brucellosis areas, not blood tested within one year-negative blood test required within thirty days.
4. Cattle originating directly from clean herds under official supervision from areas not certified for brucellosis negative blood test required within thirty days.
5. Unvaccinated calves under twelve months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry provided that they are properly identified as originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds, or clean herds in a modified certified brucellosis area, blood tested within twelve months.
6. Cattle officially vaccinated under State and/or Federal supervision for brucellosis, and originating directly from herds in accordance with sub-sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, as above, may enter the state until thirty months of age.
7. Steers and spayed heifers need not be tested for brucellosis.

Section B. TUBERCULOSIS - Permit and Approved Health Chart
Required

1. Animals shipped direct from accredited herds, no test required for shipment if animals have been tested negative within one year - prior to the date of shipment.
2. Animals from modified-accredited area may enter the state if the entire herd of origin including the animals to be shipped have passed a negative tuberculin test within one year prior to the date of shipment.

3. Animals from clean herds in a modified accredited area, not tested within one year, may enter the state on a thirty day negative test, prior to the date of shipment.
4. Calves under six months of age from negative herds under supervision may enter the state without a test, if properly identified and accompanied with a permit.

FEEDER CATTLE - Special Permit and Quarantine Required

Apparently healthy cattle for temporary feeding purposes only, may enter the state, under quarantine, without tests for brucellosis or tuberculosis, if they originate in a modified or certified area and are properly identified.

CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER - Shipping Certificate Required Only

Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type may be brought into the State of New Hampshire, provided such cattle are consigned directly to a Federally inspected slaughter house or to a slaughterhouse specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the chief regulatory official of the State of New Hampshire, if accompanied by a way bill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. Said cattle to be held strictly in quarantine on the premises at destination away from all cattle used for dairy purposes, and must be slaughtered within ten days from the date of entry into the state. All animals classified for immediate slaughter, regardless of age, must be individually identified and listed on way bill or shipping certificate.

SHEEP AND GOATS - Permit and Health Certificate Required.

Sheep and goats may enter the state only under permit and then only upon receipt of a proper health certificate issued by the chief regulatory official from the state of origin within ten days of the date of shipment, stating that the animal or animals have not been exposed to Scrapie, Scabies or any other contagious or infectious diseases, and are not the direct progeny (first generation) of any animal diagnosed as having Scrapie.

SWINE - Permit and Health Certificate Required

Permit required for all imports. No swine that have been fed raw garbage, nor swine exposed to any swine that have been fed raw garbage, shall be imported into the state. No swine immunized by the use of serum and live hog cholera virus method shall be imported less than thirty days following such vaccination.

DOGS - No Permit Required - Health Certificate
Required

All dogs entering the State of New Hampshire must be accompanied by a health certificate dated within ten days of the date of shipment and signed by an accredited veterinarian. The health certificate must state that the animal is free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and not from an area under quarantine for rabies, or from an area where rabies is known to exist.

HORSES, ASSES AND MULES - No Permit Required -
Health Certificate Required

A health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of horses, asses and mules into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and do not originate from a quarantined area, or an area where a contagious or infectious disease has been officially diagnosed.

NOTE: These regulations shall be subject to revision, modification, or revocation by the State Veterinarian, as the exigencies of the case may warrant.

Enclosed please find up-to-date revision of the regulations governing the interstate movement of livestock into the State of New Hampshire.

Robinson W. Smith
State Veterinarian
November 18, 1959

NEW JERSEY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All livestock and poultry require an approved health certificate including veterinarian's examination within thirty (30) days of shipment, except animals for immediate slaughter.
2. Section "A" applies to following sections:

B. CATTLE AND GOATS - Tuberculosis

1. Accredited herd + negative 30 day test, OR
2. Negative herd in modified accredited area + negative 30 day test.

B. CATTLE AND GOATS - Brucellosis

1. Brucellosis certified herd + negative 30 day test, OR
2. Negative herd in modified certified brucellosis area + negative 30 day test, OR
3. Official calfhood vaccines under 24 months of age from certified herd or certified area do not require a blood test.
4. Registered bulls meeting all other requirements coming from a non-certified herd or area must have a special permit issued by the Director of the Division of Animal Industry + negative 30 day test prior to shipment + 30 day quarantine period after entry + negative test 30 days after entry.

C. STEERS AND SPAYED HEIFERS

1. Negative 30 day tuberculin test.

D. SWINE

1. All swine including slaughter swine must have approved health certificate stating swine have not been fed raw garbage or been exposed to swine fed raw garbage.
2. Breeder swine - Brucellosis free herd + negative 30 day test.

D. SWINE (Continued)

3. If swine are vaccinated for hog cholera:
 - a. With fully virulent virus and serum, it must be at least 30 days prior to shipment.
 - b. With modified virus and serum or Boynton tissue or crystal violet vaccine, it must be at least 14 days prior to shipment.
 - c. With serum alone, shipment must be made within 14 days.

E. SHEEP

1. Section "A" and if exposed to scabies, must be dipped according to Federal-State regulations.

F. POULTRY

1. Breeding poultry and hatching eggs must be classified Pullorum-Typhoid clean and under National Poultry or National Turkey Improvement Plan.

G. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. Section "A", except for horses moved to race tracks operating under supervision of State Racing Commission.

H. DOGS

1. Health certificate required and local Board of Health notified upon arrival. Health certificate shall indicate animal is free of rabies, has not been exposed thereto or is not from a quarantined area.
2. If vaccinated, type and date of vaccination to be noted on health certificate.

I. PSITTACINE BIRDS

1. Health certificate required indicating birds are from area free of psittacosis, except on special permit issued by New Jersey State Department of Health. Certificate to be sent to Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton 25.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 20, 1959, by Dr. E. L. Brower, Director, Division of Animal Industry of New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Previous permits and health certificates are required for all livestock entering New Mexico, except consignments to Federally inspected Stockyards, (Clovis, New Mexico). Failure to obtain a permit constitutes a violation of the New Mexico permit law and the shipper is subject to prosecution.

CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS: Cattle may enter New Mexico if originating in a Modified Certified tuberculosis free area or an accredited herd, otherwise negative test within 30 days prior to entry.

BRUCELLOSIS: Negative brucellosis test within 30 days of entry and retested at owners expense not earlier than 30 days after entry.

Exceptions: (Admitted without test or retest).

- (a) Cattle from modified certified brucellosis free areas or certified brucellosis free herds.
- (b) Identified official vaccines under 30 months of age.
- (c) Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age.
- (d) Consignments to Federally inspected stockyards, (Clovis, New Mexico) or to approved sales or feed yards or approved slaughtering plants.

SWINE

Permit and health certificate, all swine. Feeder and breeding swine, vaccinated with modified virus and serum at least 15 days prior to entry or administered serum alone in standard dosage within 10 days of entry.

DOGS

No permit required, health certificate showing rabies vaccination of dogs 4 months of age or older, within 12 months of entry.

POULTRY

No regulations.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Permit and health certificate showing freedom of disease or exposure thereto.

PERMITS

May be obtained by letter or telegraph. Request permits for cattle, horses, mules and swine from The Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico, P. O. Box 1296, Albuquerque, New Mexico, phone CHapel 3-6501. After office hours ALpine 5-2948.

SHEEP AND GOATS

- I. All movements of sheep and goats into New Mexico must be accompanied with permit previously procured from New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board, Room 334 Korber Building, Albuquerque. Failure to procure permit subjects shipper to prosecution and fine upon conviction. Permits always set forth specific requirements for entrance compliance.
- II. Immediate slaughter-permit and health certificate.
- III. Stocker sheep and goats-health certificate, subject quarantine 60 days after arrival or dipping. Brucellosis test for milch goats.
- IV. Dipping required on stocker sheep and goats originating in states where scabies has existed within 12 months prior to shipment.
- V. Sheep originating in states where scrapie exists, or has existed within 42 months, must also have special certification from central office livestock sanitary authorities animals not exposed scrapie or not progeny of scrapie exposed or infected sheep.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. F. E. Sharp, State Veterinarian of New Mexico, and Dr. F. L. Schneider, Secretary, Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico.

NEW YORK

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

I, Daniel J. Carey, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, after having held a public hearing at the City of Albany, New York, on the 31st day of July, 1957, and due deliberation having been had, now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by sections 18, 72 and 74 of the Agriculture and Markets law, do hereby repeal as of the effective date of this order the Rules and Regulations Relating to the Health Requirements Governing the Importation of Livestock adopted on August 11, 1952, effective on August 11, 1952 and filed with the Secretary of State on August 11, 1952 and published in the Eighth Official Supplement to the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York at page 7, also the order Relating to the Importation of Swine into the State of New York, adopted August 1, 1952, effective August 1, 1952, and filed August 1, 1952 with the Secretary of State and published in the Eighth Official Supplement to the aforesaid Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations at page 10, and also the order Relating to the Importation of Swine adopted December 31, 1952, effective December 31, 1952, and filed on December 31, 1952 with the Secretary of State and published in the Eighth Official Supplement to the aforesaid Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations at page 11; and in their place and stead, and to supplement and give full force and effect to the Provisions of Article 5 of the Agriculture and Markets law relative to the Control, Suppression and Eradication of Infectious or Communicable Diseases Affecting Domestic Animals, I do also hereby adopt and promulgate the following Rules and Regulations Relating to the Health Requirements Governing the Importation of Domestic Animals into the State of New York.

1. General--(a) No animal affected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease shall be imported into this state without written permission of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York, except, in the case of tuberculosis or brucellosis reactors such reactors may be consigned in accordance with federal interstate regulations to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments operating under federal inspection.

(b) Animals imported into this state shall be accompanied by an approved official health certificate, which must be attached to the waybill; or must be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or of the person in charge of the animals, if moved on foot. A copy of such certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York. A health certificate will be void after thirty days from date of issue thereof.

(c) All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of animals shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(d) Animals entering the state without a proper health certificate and not meeting the health requirements shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released from quarantine by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

2. Livestock commission sales.--No cattle, sheep or swine shall enter any livestock commission sale from without the state unless each animal meets New York State health requirements.

3. Exhibition purposes.--Animals entering this state for exhibition or show purposes shall meet the New York State Health requirements before entering.

4. Definitions.--(a) An "approved veterinarian" means a licensed graduate accredited veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state or country in which he practices, or an authorized veterinary inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) An "official health certificate" means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state or country of origin or from the United States Department of Agriculture, issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin.

(c) "Officially vaccinated calves" means bovine animals vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine under an official program and the official reports of such vaccination duly prepared and filed.

(d) "A negative animal" means a bovine animal that if non-vaccinated is negative in dilution of one to fifty, or a vaccinated bovine animal showing titer no greater than one to fifty.

5. Cattle--Dairy, Breeding and Feeder

A. Tuberculosis.--(a) Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes, must originate in (1) tuberculosis-free accredited herds, or (2) qualified negative herds from modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. If such herds have not passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve months prior to entry, the cattle to be imported into the state shall be tuberculin tested within thirty days prior to entry.

(b) Animals which originate in a herd in which infection is disclosed are not eligible for entry until such herd has passed three consecutive negative tests at least sixty days apart.

(c) Feeder cows and heifers which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes provided they have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior to entry, or are consigned to a public stockyard under official supervision, where they shall be tuberculin tested by an approved veterinarian.

B. Brucellosis.--All cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls, including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes shall meet the following requirements:

(a) All females over nine months of age must have been officially vaccinated with strain 19 vaccine.

(b) Vaccinates that originate directly from herds officially certified as brucellosis-free, or negative herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas may be admitted without a blood test.

(c) Vaccinates originating in clean brucellosis-free herds as determined by the state or country of origin and if over thirty months of age must be negative to a blood test within thirty days prior to entry. Such tests shall be made at a state or federal laboratory, or a laboratory recognized by the livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin.

(d) Calves under nine months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry.

(e) Bulls over nine months of age to be used for breeding purposes shall have passed a negative agglutination test for brucellosis applied within thirty days prior to entry. Such tests shall be made at a state or federal laboratory, or a laboratory recognized by the livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin.

(f) Animals officially vaccinated as calves originating in clean brucellosis-free herds as determined by the state or country of origin may be imported up to thirty months of age without a blood test. The official health certificate for vaccination must include:

1. Proper identification
2. Herd Status relative to brucellosis infection
3. Age at time of vaccination
4. Date of vaccination
5. Age at time of importation

6. Health certificate.--Cattle conforming to the preceding tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian

and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin as meeting New York State requirements. The certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the cattle are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious or parasitic disease. The certificate shall also contain the tuberculosis and brucellosis status of the herd from which the imported cattle originate, the result of brucellosis and tuberculin tests and vaccination record as outlined in paragraph 5 above, description, age, tag or tattoo number, name and number of each animal to be imported if registered, the names and addresses of the owner, consignor and consignee.

7. Public stockyards and auctions.--No cattle approved for entry into New York State as free from disease in accordance with these Rules and Regulations shall be assembled, handled or confined in any public stockyard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected cattle or premises.

8. Splenetic or tick fever.--No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into this state for any purpose.

Cattle from Federal-State tick-quarantined areas shall not be imported into this state except in accordance with regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

9. Scabies.--Cattle affected with scabies shall not be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into this state for any purpose.

Cattle recently exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined on account of scabies shall not be imported into this state, except in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

10. Sheep and goats.--Sheep and goats imported into this state except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian making the examination and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin, indicating that they are free from scabies or symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York.

11. Goats.--In addition to the provision of Section 10, the health certificate for goats for dairy and breeding purposes which are imported into this state shall indicate a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis (one to twenty-five titer)--such tests to be conducted within thirty days prior to

importation. The health certificate of such goats shall also include a description of each animal in the shipment, giving ear tag or tattoo number, age, sex, breed, and color of markings.

12. Swine.--(a) All swine transported or moved interstate shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection immediately prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema and are free from symptoms of all other infectious or communicable diseases.

(b) Swine entering New York State for slaughter must be slaughtered within 10 days of arrival. Such 10 day period may be extended in writing by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

(c) Swine for breeding and feeding purposes may enter the state provided that they are accompanied by the health certificate as required in paragraph (a) of this section and in addition thereto indicate such swine shall have been actively immunized against hog cholera not less than thirty days immediately prior to date of entry or passively immunized against hog cholera with serum within thirty days of date of entry.

(d) Purebred swine, if not ear-tagged, shall be identified by registry name and number and a description sufficient to identify the animal.

13. Exceptions.--(a) These rules and regulations shall not apply to slaughter cattle moving in interstate commerce under the Federal Rules and Regulations.

(b) When apparently healthy sheep and goats are imported into this state for immediate slaughter they shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter and shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination.

(c) These rules and regulations shall not apply to feeder steers which are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian and certified by the proper livestock sanitary official that such cattle are apparently free from any communicable disease.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of December 1957.

(Signed) DANIEL J. CAREY
Commissioner of Agriculture and
Markets of the State of New York

Dated and sealed at the City of Albany, New York, this 7th day of November, 1957.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 7, 1959, by M. J. Cerosaletti, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Industry of New York State.

NORTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Tuberculosis

1. Accredited herd, or
2. Negative herd test within twelve months, or
3. Negative 30 day test.
4. Permit required on cattle for feeding and grazing purpose.

Brucellosis

1. Negative test within thirty days of individuals shipped, except steers and cattle under six months of age and to originate directly from either,
2. Brucellosis certified herds, or
3. Brucellosis negative herds, tested within twelve months when located in a Modified certified Brucellosis free area, or
4. Brucellosis negative herds and individuals shipped retested and negative in not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days following date of negative herd test.
5. Breeding cattle under six months of age identified as originating from the above qualified negative herds not required to be blood tested.
6. Permit required and issued to resident purchasers of untested official calfhood vaccines eighteen months of age and under and other cattle.
7. Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to approved slaughtering establishments in compliance with Fed-State regulations do not require a permit.

Cattle Fever Tick and Scabies

1. Importation of infected cattle prohibited, and
2. Exposed cattle in compliance with Federal regulations.

Swine

1. Anti-hog cholera serum within ten days, or

2. Serum and virulent virus in not less than thirty days, or
3. Serum and modified virus in not less than fifteen days, or
4. Modified virus with a minimum dose of 30 c. c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum up to 60 lbs. and additional serum in proportion to weight above 60 lbs. if shipped in less than fifteen days.
5. Breeding swine five months of age and over negative to Brucellosis within thirty days.
6. Permit required on all swine originating from livestock markets if not handled in disinfected pens with concrete floors and those shipped from a state or states without laws or regulations prohibiting the feeding of raw garbage to swine.

Horses and Mules

1. Health Certificate.

Sheep and Goats

1. Goats for breeding purpose T. B. and Brucellosis negative within thirty days, and
2. Sheep and goats free from Scabies and/or dipped in compliance with Federal regulations.

Poultry

1. Section IX. General Regulations apply.

Wild Animals

1. Report to State Veterinarian within ten days following arrival.

Permits

1. Valid thirty days but subject to cancellation prior to shipments.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. H. J. Rollins, State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

No animal or poultry that is affected, or has been recently exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into this State.

Health certificates required on all animals imported. Such certificate to contain names and addresses of consignor and consignee, with an accurate description or identification of said animals.

All conveyances used for the transportation of animals and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Health certificate.

CATTLE

General.) Health certificate.

No cattle imported from states where cattle scabies (Psoroptic) or screw worm exists unless dipped in lindane, under supervision of approved veterinarian, and in addition carefully inspected by a veterinarian to see that neither of these infections exist.

No calves under 6 months of age imported for distribution or resale. Permits issued to farmers to import calves for own use during seasons of favorable weather. No calves from sale barns or stockyards accepted.

Brucellosis tests to be conducted by a state or federal laboratory, or if conducted by an approved veterinarian, cattle may be moved on veterinarian's test, but blood samples must be rechecked by state or federal laboratory.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Dairy and Breeding)

1. Accredited herd, or
2. Negative herd from accredited area tested within 12 months, or
3. Negative 30 day test on cattle from accredited areas.

(Feeder)

1. Negative herd from accredited area.

BRUCELLOSIS

(Dairy and Breeding)

1. Certified brucellosis-free herd with negative herd test within 6 months and negative 30 day test, or
2. Modified certified brucellosis-free area with negative herd test within 6 months and negative 30 day test, or
3. Animals properly identified as originating direct from herds negative to 2 official milk ring tests within 12 months and negative 30 day test, or
4. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age, or
5. Official vaccinates over 30 months of age and negative 30 day test (1-100 dilution).
6. "In addition, no female dairy cattle over 6 months of age will be admitted except those that have been officially calfhood vaccinated with Strain 19 Brucella Vaccine and properly identified."

(Feeder)

1. Negative 30 day test.
2. Steers; no test.

SHEEP

1. Health certificate only, on sheep originating in states declared scabies-free for past 12 months by their state veterinarian, provided said sheep loaded in clean and disinfected cars or trucks or cars and trucks not previously used for sheep and further provided said sheep moved only through scabies-free yards and chutes, or
2. Health certificate stating sheep have been dipped within 10 days, under supervision of approved veterinarian, in lindane containing gamma isomer concentration of not less than 0.06 per cent, or
3. Consigned to recognized public stockyards or licensed auction markets where approved dipping facilities are maintained.

SWINE

General.) Health certificate.

All railroad cars, trucks or other conveyances used for transporting swine into North Dakota must be cleaned and disinfected with either soda ash in proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, or sal soda, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to 1 gallon of water, or lye, 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water. Such cleaning and disinfection to be done under supervision of approved veterinarian and so stated on health certificate.

All treatments of swine for import purposes must be administered by an approved veterinarian.

All swine imported, except those for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by health certificate stating that drove of origin has been inspected and no evidence of atrophic rhinitis exists or has existed and that each animal has been treated with;

1. Proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum within 15 days, or
2. Vaccinated, when not less than 8 weeks of age, with one of the vaccines recognized by the Deputy Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, for the prevention of hog cholera, in not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months from date of entry.

BREEDING SWINE

All swine imported for breeding purposes, in addition to above requirements, must be negative to a brucellosis blood test in a dilution of not less than 1:50 within 30 days.

POULTRY

General.) All containers of poultry imported shall bear an official label or certificate showing name and address of shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum-typoid was done and the pullorum-typoid control and eradication class of the product. The use of said certificate or label is to be approved by official state agency or livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

(BREEDING)

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over 5 months of age imported must;

1. Originate from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum-typoid control and eradication phase of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in this state, or

2. Negative 30 day agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority.

All poultry under 5 months of age, except those for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported must originate from flocks that meet pullorum-typhoid requirements of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan, and regulations issued by authority of this Act, plus additional requirement that each flock must be tested to a rating of pullorum-typhoid clean.

DOGS

Health certificate required, except those for exhibition purposes, and statement that animals did not originate within area under quarantine for rabies and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days, and have been vaccinated with one of avianized modified virus rabies vaccines within 3 years, regardless of age.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, State Veterinarian, State of North Dakota.

OHIO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE - DAIRY OR BREEDING

TUBERCULOSIS - Accredited herd or negative test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Cattle from a herd in which infection has been disclosed are not eligible for entry until the herd has passed two consecutive negative retests. Such animals must be retested after arrival.

BRUCELLOSIS - All cattle to originate from a certified herd or herd blood tested negative within past six months plus negative test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Official vaccines (4-8 mos.) and under thirty (30) months of age at time of shipment, from herds of above status, admitted without test.

FEEDER CATTLE - Steers, spayed heifers, or calves under eight (8) months of age may be imported if accompanied by either an official health certificate, or Form ADE 5-48 issued by an inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

All other feeder cattle must be accompanied by either an official health certificate or Form ADE 5-48 issued by an inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, USDA., and consigned to holders of valid feeder permits which have been issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, or to markets or dealers licensed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

Cattle not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by a special permit.

DOGS - All dogs over six (6) months of age, except performing dogs to be within the state for a limited period, must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating freedom from disease, and vaccination for the prevention of Rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry, or within thirty six (36) months prior to entry if rabies vaccine was produced by the chick embryo method.

GOATS - Goats more than six (6) months of age if from certified herd or negative blood test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and from accredited herd or negative Tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES - Official health certificate showing freedom from disease.

SHEEP - Official health certificate showing freedom from scabies, foot rot, and all other diseases. Sheep from states known to

have scabies shall be accompanied by an official health certificate showing freedom from disease and that such sheep have been dipped under state or federal supervision within fifteen (15) days prior to importation. Feeder lambs if accompanied by an official health certificate or Form ADE 5-24 issued by an inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

Sheep and lambs not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by special permit.

SWINE - Swine for breeding or feeding purposes if accompanied by an official health certificate showing that

1. Swine originate from an area not under quarantine.
2. Freedom from disease.
3. Hog cholera protection by
 - (a) Anti-hog cholera serum alone within fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry, or
 - (b) Anti-hog cholera serum and modified live virus vaccine not less than fifteen (15) days nor more than thirty six (36) months prior to date of entry.

Swine not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by a special permit.

SLAUGHTER ANIMALS - Animals, except garbage fed swine, may be imported without an official health certificate or permit provided shipment is accompanied by waybill or other documents to show destination and further provided that such animals shall not be diverted enroute.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 13, 1959 as amended, by Dr. Harry G. Geyer, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Columbus, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

It is the duty of the certifying veterinarian to determine that the consignor meets the requirements contained in B of Section 11 and that the shipment is not consigned to a fictitious individual, ranch or other entity.

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

B. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for its approval and transmittal.

C. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or otherwise moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock shall be secured by contacting the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Oklahoma before being released.

F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

G. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal

Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S.
Department of Agriculture.

H. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION 11 - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Oklahoma, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the State or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the State. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Oklahoma, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by state of origin.

SECTION 111 - PERMITS

A. Request for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma and shall set forth the following information: The name and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.

B. All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Oklahoma, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Oklahoma. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

E. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, and any other conveyance being used for the transportation of livestock shall stop when signalled by a duly authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture, and show any official health certificate and/or permit, and/or waybill accompanying the livestock being transported and if such official health certificate and/or permit, and/or waybill does not accompany the livestock being transported shall, when stopped, advise the agent of the ownership of the livestock being transported, the point at which they were loaded and the intended destination.

LIVESTOCK

(General Rules under Sections I, II, III, and IV apply to all subsequent sections.)

SECTION V - CATTLE

Tuberculosis

A. Dairy and Breeding cattle.--Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment; or

2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from herds not under quarantine in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area. Animals to be held under quarantine at place of destination in Oklahoma until tested by an accredited veterinarian with negative results not less than forty-five (45) days nor more than sixty (60) days after arrival. Report of such test to be sent to the Office of the State Veterinarian immediately.

B. Range and Semi-range cattle

1. Range and semi-range cattle of the beef breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area from a herd or herds not under quarantine, provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate or special permit. Such animals are subject to quarantine at destination.

C. Feeder Cattle

1. Feeder cattle of the beef breeds which originate in unquarantined herds in modified-accredited tuberculosis-free areas may enter the state without a test for tuberculosis if accompanied by an approved clinical health certificate or permit from the state of Oklahoma.

(It is understood that all tuberculosis infected and exposed herds in all states will be quarantined and tested in keeping with approved methods.)

Brucellosis

Cattle moving interstate must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal Inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture and State showing that the cattle have been tested for brucellosis under the supervision of State or Federal livestock sanitary officials within 30 days of date of shipment and found negative, except as follows:

1. Steers and spayed heifers
2. Calves under 8 months of age
3. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter; to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained or to specifically State/Federal Approved Livestock Auction Markets.

4. Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds for strictly feeding purposes shipped under permit from state of destination and to be held subject to quarantine at destination.

5. Animals originating in certified brucellosis-free herds.

6. Animals originating in modified-certified brucellosis-free areas from qualified herds not under quarantine.

7. Animals identified as official vaccines under 30 months of age on date of shipment.

8. Officially calfhood vaccinated animals over 30 months of age providing the blood test within 30 days of shipment does not disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete 1:100 and then only on a special permit.

CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

A. Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the state without a health certificate or negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis provided:

1. They are consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where federal or state meat inspection is maintained (except brucellosis and tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under federal inspection and be accompanied by an official form T. E. 27), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma; or

2. They are shipped to a stockyard where federal inspection is maintained.

SPECIAL PERMITS

In instances where health inspection of livestock is not feasible at point of origin, livestock may be imported into Oklahoma on special permit obtained from the Division of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, said livestock to remain in quarantine until inspected and released by a representative of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture. Livestock so imported will be inspected and tested at the Owner's expense.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Oklahoma for any purpose.

SECTION VI - DOGS

A. All dogs shipped, transported, or moved in any manner into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist even though not quarantined, have not been exposed to rabies, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment, and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers.

B. Dogs originating in areas where rabies exist may be brought into the state only if a written permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

SECTION VII - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into the state when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

SECTION VIII - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SECTION IX - POULTRY

A. Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the state unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority with thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National

Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin, which shall be pullorum passed or better.

B. All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poult, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification shall be pullorum passed or better. Each container of such poultry shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum was done, and the pullorum control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION X - SHEEP

A. General. All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

B. Scabies. If the sheep originate from an infected area in a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a permit from the State of Oklahoma which shall be attached to the health certificate. The health certificate shall show the sheep have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane solution containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation, or to have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dipping ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or federal supervision.

C. Feeder lambs. Lambs may be shipped or moved into the state for feeding purposes provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they originated from an area free of scabies and are free from infectious diseases or recent exposure thereto. Special permit required, if scabies exists in any area in the state of origin, unless official dipping certificate accompany all copies of health certificate.

D. Sheep shipped from or handled in or through a public saleyard or auction yard shall not be moved in any manner into the state (except on special permit), unless such sheep have

been dipped as prescribed in paragraph B above.

E. Sheep shipped or transported into the state by railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall be dipped in cleaned and disinfected railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, and crates if by express.

SECTION XI - SWINE

A. General. All swine shipped or in any manner transported, or moved into the state shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

B. Feeder swine. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by the health certificate as required in paragraph A and also show that such swine have been officially vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus with approved dosage of each, which dosage shall be recorded on the health certificate, not less than thirty (30) days prior to date of entry, or a modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry, or serum alone within five (5) days prior to shipment.

C. Breeding swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state provided they comply with paragraphs A and B in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Game and fur-bearing animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State provided a report by the consignee is made of the kind and number of animals, to the Division of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, immediately upon arrival so that opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture to determine the health status of such animals.

BIOLOGICS

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, give away or supply any biological product containing *Brucella* organisms for use in this State except to persons, firms, or agencies approved in writing by the State Board of Agriculture.

It is unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, give away or supply any virulent live hog cholera virus in the State of Oklahoma except for research and experimental purposes and only

under the direction of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at the Oklahoma State University and under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian and a Company, Corporation or individual holding a license with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to produce hog cholera anti-serum and/or hog cholera virus, and with a special written permit issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 26, 1959, by Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider, State Veterinarian, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

OREGON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. GENERAL

1. No domestic animals, poultry, equine animal, or domesticated fur-bearing animal that is affected with or that has been recently exposed to any infections, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon until a permit is first obtained from the Department of Agriculture, or the animals affected with such disease have been approved for interstate shipment by the USDA.

2. All domestic animals, equine animals, and domesticated fur-bearing animals shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Oregon, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, attached to the waybill or in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals, unless the animals are entering into the state for shipment to a public stockyard or for immediate slaughter in a licensed slaughter plant.

3. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Oregon.

4. Official health certificates shall be void 30 days after the date of issuance.

5. The Department may, for cause shown, by written permit, authorize entry into the state of livestock not meeting the full health and certificate requirements of these regulations, but such permit shall be issued upon condition that the consignee, owner, or purchaser hold the imported livestock upon their arrival in this state, subject to the direction of the Department of Agriculture, pending completion of the testing, treatment or examination of the livestock, and the livestock be disposed of in accordance with the laws of this state and the rules or regulations of the Department of Agriculture if such livestock is found to be infected with, exposed to, or a carrier of a disease.

6. All domestic animals originating in other states and shipped to a public stockyard in Oregon shall be required to meet the health requirements of these regulations before being released from such public stockyards for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

7. Livestock being shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Oregon without an official health certificate or permit, or both, when required, shall be held

in quarantine at the owner's expense and risk until released by the Department.

8. All railway cars, trucks, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Owners and operators of all such conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease are required to have such conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock.

9. Definitions:

a. "Official Health Certificate" means a legible record complying with the animal health requirements of the State of Oregon, from the state of origin, approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State, or the USDA, and issued by an approved veterinarian. The form shall contain, in addition to information required for a particular species, the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the point of origin and destination of the shipment, the date of shipment, an accurate description or identification of the animals shipped, plus the health status of the animals and the dates of required tests and vaccinations.

b. "Approved Veterinarian" means a licensed graduate veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector of the USDA.

c. "Permit" shall mean an authorization in writing, signed by the proper authority permitting the doing of the acts recited therein. All permits shall be void 15 days after the date of issuance. Requests for permits shall include the following information: (1) number and kind of animals; (2) origin of shipment; (3) proposed date of shipment; (4) proposed destination and arrival date; (5) intended purpose of shipment.

SECTION II. IMPORTATION OF BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

1. In addition to general provisions for the importation of animals, the official health certificate when required for cattle shall contain the following certification:

a. Dairy Cattle - Have reacted negatively to a tuberculosis test within 30 days, have originated from a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, and were not under quarantine for tuberculosis, except calves under 6 months of age.

b. Beef Cattle - the tuberculosis test is not necessary providing the cattle originate from a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area and were not under quarantine for tuberculosis.

c. In the case of both beef and dairy cattle, the certificate shall show that the cattle have been tested within 30 days prior to entry into Oregon and reacted negatively to an official test for brucellosis, except as follows:

1. Steers and spayed heifers
2. Beef calves 8 months and dairy calves under 6 months of age.
3. Cattle of beef breeds originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis in modified certified brucellosis-free areas.
4. Cattle entering under permit and held in quarantine at destination.
5. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter at a slaughter establishment having state, federal, or municipal meat inspection.
6. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age on the date of shipment.
7. Cattle consigned to a public salesyard, providing that cattle, the brucellosis status of which cannot be readily determined, must be officially blood tested at the salesyard, and kept in quarantine at the final destination until a second clean test has been completed in not less than 30 days from the previous test.

d. A permit must be obtained from the livestock sanitary official of the Department before cattle can enter into Oregon from any state in which one or more areas are quarantined because of *Sarcoptes scabiei* or *Psoroptes communis*.

SECTION III. IMPORTATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS

1. Except where sheep and goats are entering the State of Oregon for shipment to a public stockyard or for immediate slaughter in a licensed slaughter plant, all sheep or goats entering Oregon must be accompanied by a permit and by an official health certificate which includes the certification that:

- a. The dairy goats have been tested within 30 days prior to shipment and found negative to tuberculosis and brucellosis.
- b. In the case of sheep and goats originating from a state free from scabies, that to the best of the veterinarian's knowledge and belief, the state is now and has been free from scabies and that the animals are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and other infectious and communicable diseases and have not been exposed to such diseases.
- c. In the case of scabies originating from states where scabies exist, that the sheep or goats described in the certificate have been dipped, under state or federal supervision, either twice at an interval of not less than 10 nor more than 14 days apart in lime -- sulphur dip; or once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) solution containing not less than 0.06% lindane (Gamma isomer) or a solution containing 0.06% lindane. The BHC or lindane dipping and the second lime-sulphur dipping must be made within 7 days prior to the date the sheep or goats are shipped. This certificate shall include that to the best of the certifying veterinarians knowledge, the sheep or goats are free of or have not been exposed to foot rot or other infectious or contagious disease.

SECTION IV. IMPORTATION OF SWINE

1. No swine which have been vaccinated with virulent live hog cholera virus shall be imported into Oregon. In addition to the general provisions for the importation of animals, the official health certificate for swine entering Oregon shall contain the certifications:

- a. That all swine for breeding or feeding purposes have been vaccinated by an approved veterinarian by one of the following methods:
 - 1. Modified hog cholera virus alone in dosages recommended by the manufacturer, at least 7 days prior to entry into Oregon.
 - 2. Modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer.
 - 3. Anti-hog cholera serum in an amount not less than that recommended by the USDA not more than 10 days prior to the date of entry into Oregon.

b. That to the best of the certifying veterinarian's knowledge, the swine are free from and have not been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease.

SECTION V. IMPORTATION OF DOGS

1. In addition to the general provisions for the importation of animals, the official health certificate for dogs shall contain the certification:

a. That such dogs have not been exposed to rabies and have been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 6 months prior to shipment.

b. That such dogs do not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies unless permission is granted from the livestock sanitary official of the department.

SECTION VI. IMPORTATION OF POULTRY

In addition to the general provisions, entry is permitted subject to regulations of ADE of USDA.

SECTION VII. IMPORTATION OF HORSES

General provisions regarding permit and official health certificate apply in the case of horses.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of Oregon has been compiled and approved by me this 18th day of November, 1959.

(Signed) L. E. BODENWEISER, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian

PENNSYLVANIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

TUBERCULOSIS

(A) If herd has not had a negative tuberculin test within twelve (12) months, cattle to be imported shall be negative to a tuberculin test applied within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

FEEDER

(B) Feeder bulls and heifers of beef breeds which do not meet the tuberculosis requirements above listed, may be imported into Pennsylvania for temporary feeding purposes, provided the herds from which they originate are not under quarantine for tuberculosis and that they be maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

BRUCELLOSIS

(C) From herds officially certified brucellosis-free or qualified herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

(D) Qualified negative herds under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within six (6) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

(E) Herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas having a negative milk ring test within six (6) months and the individuals to be shipped were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment, or from herds under Federal-State supervision in non-certified areas having not less than (2) negative milk ring tests, the second not more than six (6) months prior to shipment, and the animals to be shipped were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment.

(F) Official vaccines under thirty (30) months of age which originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (C), (D), or (E), will be accepted without a blood test. In the event that vaccines under thirty (30) months of age have been blood

tested and give a suspicious or a positive reaction to the agglutination test, they shall not be eligible to enter Pennsylvania.

(G) Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age not required to be blood tested prior to entry, if they are the progeny of cattle from herds mentioned in paragraphs (C), (D), or (E).

FEEDER

(H) Feeder bulls and feeder heifers of beef breeds not provided for in above classifications will be accepted provided officially vaccinated and under thirty (30) months of age. Negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days if officially vaccinated and over thirty (30) months of age. Negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days if not officially vaccinated; also, will be accepted if owner signs feeder agreement which provides that they be separate from dairy cattle and moved for slaughter under permit within fifteen (15) months, and comply with provisions of feeder agreement.

All feeder cattle entering Pennsylvania not in conformity with provisions as outlined above must be consigned to the Pittsburgh or Lancaster Stockyards or any licensed community livestock sale. It shall be the responsibility of the consignee to have a brucellosis test applied to all feeder heifers of beef and dairy breeds, as well as, to bulls of dairy breeds. Feeder bulls of beef breeds need not be brucellosis tested. Any reactors disclosed as a result of the test will not be eligible for indemnity and will be disposed of in conformity with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry regulations under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry District Veterinarian.

STEERS

From herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis or brucellosis may be imported without a tuberculin or a brucellosis test provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

SCABIES

No cattle infected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into this Commonwealth for any purpose.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes shall be negative to tuberculosis and brucellosis tests within thirty (30) days prior to importation and accompanied by a health certificate prepared by a licensed veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock

sanitary official of the State of origin. Sheep and goats for purposes other than immediate slaughter that have been handled in stockyards, stock pens, or on premises in public use for livestock shall not be imported until they have been dipped in accordance with the regulations of the ADED of the United States Department of Agriculture. Apparently health sheep and goats may be imported for the purpose of immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment that is approved and designated by the ADED of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Sheep and goats shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter and shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination.

SWINE

All swine imported into this Commonwealth, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health prepared by a licensed graduate veterinarian, stating that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable disease, and that each animal has been treated with a proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum not more than thirty (30) days from date of entry; or, modified live virus vaccine, not less than thirty (30) days; or, live virus vaccine, not less than sixty (60) days immediately prior to date of entry into the Commonwealth.

The certificate shall also show the ear tag number, date of vaccination, amount of serum or virus used. Swine for breeding purposes shall be negative to a brucellosis test applied within thirty (30) days of the date of importation. Swine that have been fed garbage shall not be imported into Pennsylvania, unless they come directly from a piggery which is duly licensed by the Department of Agriculture of the State of origin to engage in the business of feeding garbage. The license number is to be included on the health certificate. Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard, licensed community livestock sale, or to a slaughtering establishment approved by the Federal or State Departments of Agriculture.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the Commonwealth when accompanied by a health certificate prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, giving an accurate description of the animal, or animals, and certifying that as the result of a physical examination they are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious, or parasitic disease.

DOGS

Certificate of health prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin to accompany all dogs imported into Pennsylvania for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes for a limited period of time. Certificate shall state that the dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies; and by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation.

POULTRY

Chickens and other poultry may be imported into Pennsylvania provided they are free from any evidence of, or have not been recently exposed to infectious or transmissible disease.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the Commonwealth provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the chief livestock sanitary official in this State within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is offered a representative of the livestock sanitary service to determine the health status of each animal.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 20, 1959, by Dr. R. L. Elsea, Acting Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PUERTO RICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. General

No animal that is affected with, or has been recently exposed to, an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a herd or within an area under quarantine because of such disease, shall be shipped or in any manner transported into Puerto Rico.

Section II. Who May Certify

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the state of origin or by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture. Health certificates must be endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or by the Veterinarian in Charge of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of said state.

Exception: Health certificates issued for dogs and cats will require no prior approval by state or federal officials.

Section III. Cattle

1. Tuberculosis:

(a) Dairy cattle: Shall originate in accredited tuberculosis free herds or in qualified negative herds in modified accredited areas the last test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to the date of shipment. All dairy cattle more than three (3) months of age shall have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

(b) Beef cattle: Cattle of the beef breeds may enter provided (1) they comply with all tuberculosis requirements for the admission of dairy cattle or (2) they originate in qualified accredited areas and have passed a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

2. Brucellosis:

(a) Dairy cattle: Shall originate from (1) officially certified brucellosis-free herds; (2) qualified brucellosis-free herds in modified certified areas, the last test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to the date of shipment and no reactors disclosed; or (3) herds under Federal-State supervision in which all animals required to be tested have been subjected to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official

within ninety (90) days prior to the date of shipment and were found to be negative. All dairy cattle, excepting calves under six (6) months of age and animals properly identified as official vaccines under thirty (30) months of age, shall have passed a negative test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to date shipped. Official vaccines more than thirty (30) months of age that disclose a reaction of not more than complete agglutination in the 1/50 dilution will be considered negative.

(b) Beef cattle: Beef cattle may enter provided (1) they comply with all brucellosis requirements for the admission of dairy cattle or (2) they have been subjected to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment and were negative, or (3) they are properly identified official vaccines less than thirty (30) months of age on which a blood agglutination test for brucellosis is not required. Blood agglutination tests for brucellosis of all animals intended for importation into Puerto Rico shall be made in (1) State or Federal Laboratories, (2) Laboratories approved by officials of state of origin, (3) or Commercial Laboratories operated under the supervision of the U. S. Animal Disease Eradication Division.

Section IV. Dogs and Cats

Health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that said animals are free from symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases and did not originate in an area under quarantine for rabies. All dogs and cats more than eight (8) weeks of age shall have been vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to date shipped. Must be identified by proper identification tags and certificates of vaccination against rabies.

Section V. Goats

Official certificate stating they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd. Negative test for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment.

Section VI. Horses

Vaccination against equine encephalomyelitis with bivalent vaccine within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment. Statement that they are free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or transmissible disease.

Section VII. Sheep

General statement as to health and freedom from disease and have not been exposed to scrapie. Must be dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to the date of shipment in dip permitted by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Section VIII. Swine

Official certificate stating that the swine come from a certified brucellosis-free herd and have not been fed raw garbage. Negative test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. Shall have been immunized against hog cholera by simultaneous injection of modified hog cholera virus with anti-hog cholera serum within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has been compiled and approved by me this 19th day of October, 1959.

Luis Rivera Santos
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

RHODE ISLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

From accredited areas -- All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

Brucellosis -- (a) All female cattle brought into the state shall have been officially calfhood vaccinated (between 4-8 months of age) except additions to certified brucellosis free herd originating from certified brucellosis free herd, by special permit only. All cattle shall have passed a negative agglutination blood test 30 days prior to date of entry. All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

(b) Proper identification, and evidence of vaccination will be supplied by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

Official Vaccinates --

Over 30 months of age, titers incomplete 1 - 100.

Under 30 months of age, no blood test required.

Non-vaccinates over 8 months of age--by special permit only.

Other Requirements

Slaughter - Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or federally inspected slaughter house may enter without health certificate or without compliance to T.B. and Brucellosis regulations provided shipment accompanied by way bill or certificate signed by owner or shipper stating:

1. name and address of owner or shipper
2. Point of origin
3. Number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum or certificate
4. Purpose for which they are being moved
5. Destination of animals

Permits - Permit required for all shipments for any purpose whatsoever. Request for permit to be directed to Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation.

Certificates - Certificate to be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin.

SHEEP

Sheep for breeding or feeding purposes to be accompanied by certificate issued by regularly employed state or federal livestock inspector of state of origin, and approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, certifying they are free from Scabies infection and exposure, dipped one time in wettable 0.06 per cent BHC, within ten days prior to shipment.

SWINE

Swine for breeding, feeding, or slaughter to be accompanied by certificate approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin certifying that said swine have not been fed raw garbage. Certificate to be issued immediately prior to shipment. Certificate to be surrendered at destination.

Vaccinations

- a. Modified live virus vaccine and serum immediately prior to shipment.
- b. M.L.V. vaccine alone not less than fourteen days prior to shipment.
- c. Serum alone within ten days of entry, provided that each animal treated with serum alone be temperatured at the time of injection and temperature not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

Permits - Permit required for all swine imports. Any regularly employed federal or state livestock inspector may inspect. Certification to be made by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, or by regularly employed inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GOATS

Breeding and milk goats -- Permit required. Must be accompanied by health certificate showing evidence of negative T. B. and Brucellosis agglutination test 30 days prior to entry. Certification by Livestock Sanitary official of state of origin.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Breeding, Racing, Pleasure -- Health certificate required certified by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any

manner moved into the state unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs, chicks, and poult shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premises under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "Pullorum Typhoid Clean".

OTHER CLASSES OF LIVE ANIMALS

Dogs - Dogs to be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than six months nor less than 30 days prior to shipment, if killed tissue vaccine is used. If modified rabies virus has been used, vaccination date not exceeding two (2) years prior to date of entry. No age exemptions.

Psittacine Birds - No Psittacine birds shall be shipped into Rhode Island unless a permit is obtained from the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation prior to shipment.

Permits shall be issued only if request for same is accompanied by a certificate issued by a graduate, licensed Veterinarian certifying that all birds on the premises from which the shipment originates are free from any symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Request for permits to import Psittacine birds must contain the number and kind of bird to be imported, origin and date of shipment, destination of shipment.

ZOOLOGICAL - Notification upon arrival.

Submitted November 23, 1959 by Dr. T. J. Grennan, Jr., Chief of Division of Animal Industry, State of Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Health Certificate shall mean an official certificate of health made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division issued by veterinarians in the employment of that Branch or the State Livestock Service state of origin or licensed accredited veterinarian. The certificates shall give the complete name and address of the consignee and consignor. A complete description of the livestock covered, giving age, sex, and breed. The animal or animals shall be permanently identified by tag, tattoo, brand, registration name and number, leg band, or other permanent means of identification. The certificate shall contain the statement that the animal or animals have been examined and are found to be free from the symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto. In addition, specific tests or other requirements, as may be noted hereafter, must be included. The certificates shall be signed by the issuing veterinarian and approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Certificates (Who May Certify) - A licensed accredited veterinarian or an employee of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture or a full-time veterinarian employed by the state of origin.

CATTLE - Including cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, cows and heifers of beef breeds, cattle for grazing and exhibition purposes.

Tuberculosis:

From accredited herds - Without further test.

From accredited areas - Without further test providing herd of origin tested within previous twelve months or individuals to be imported tested within thirty days.

Brucellosis:

From certified herds - Animals for entry must be negative to test within thirty days prior to entry.

From certified areas - Cattle not under quarantine will be permitted entry providing they pass a negative blood test within thirty days.

From non-certified areas - Cattle not under quarantine will be permitted entry providing they pass a negative blood test within thirty days and the herd of origin is under a recog-

nized plan for the control of Brucellosis.

Official vaccines - When accompanied by official vaccination certificate and properly identified with the approved tattoo.

Over 30 months - Titer not to exceed Incomplete (1/100).

Under 30 months - Titer need not be negative or test not required providing accompanied by a permit.

Non-vaccinated calves under six months of age, vaccinated calves under 30 months of age, steers, and spayed heifers do not need a Brucellosis test.

Other requirements:

Slaughter Cattle - May be shipped directly to stockyards or slaughtering establishments having State, Federal or Municipal Inspection providing they are slaughtered with 10 days. Written permit required for extension of that period.

Ticks - May not be infected with or exposed to ticks or from an area under quarantine for ticks.

Scabies - May not be infected with or exposed to scabies or from an area under quarantine for scabies.

Screwworm - May not be infected with or exposed to screwworm or from an area under quarantine for screwworm.

Cleaning and Disinfection - All vehicles must be in a clean sanitary condition. If known infected animals are shipped, the vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected under supervision.

Permits:

Feeding and Grazing (steers and spayed heifers) - May be imported on written permit. Shows and Exhibition (Rodeo) - Under special permit.

SHEEP - Breeding, Feeding and Grazing

A general health certificate required. If handled in public stockyards or any public premises or from an infected herd or area shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been dipped in the manner and solution approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All other sheep except for immediate slaughter shall have been inspected prior to shipment by a licensed veterinarian or a recognized Scabies Inspector. All sheep shall be shipped in vehicles cleaned and disinfected with approved disinfectants.

Slaughter - Sheep for immediate slaughter may be shipped directly to a market or slaughtering establishment having State, Federal or Municipal inspection and shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival.

SWINE - Breeding and Feeding

Shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, except swine fed raw garbage are not permitted entry. The certificate shall include a certificate of vaccination, stating the ear tag number, date of vaccination, the amount of anti-Hog Cholera serum and/or the amount of anti-Hog Cholera serum and vaccine. They shall be treated with a proper dose of anti-Hog Cholera serum no more than 15 days prior to shipment or a proper dose of anti-Hog Cholera serum and virus not less than 30 days prior to date of entry, or a proper dose of serum and vaccine within 12 months.

Slaughter - Swine for immediate slaughter may be shipped directly into an approved slaughtering establishment without further requirements.

GOATS - Dairy and Breeding

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate containing a record of a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within 30 days of importation.

Scabies - Same as sheep.

HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES

All classes may be imported when accompanied by an approved health certificate certifying that the animal or animals are not infected with or exposed to any communicable, infectious, or contagious disease.

POULTRY - Breeding

Poultry for breeding purposes shall not be imported into this State unless they originate in negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper state livestock sanitary official within 30 days of entry.

All poultry two months of age or over shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate except poultry for immediate slaughter.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved in the State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an approved

health certificate stating that the dog or dogs did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

WILD ANIMALS - Wild animals and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of South Carolina has been compiled and approved by me this 27th day of October, 1959.

Signed R. W. Carter, D.V.M.
Chief Livestock Sanitary
Official

SOUTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

All cattle imported into the State of South Dakota must be accompanied by a health certificate, certifying that said animals are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. Such certificate must show the number of cattle, breed, sex and age of animals presented for shipment.

I - Brucellosis

A. All dairy and breeding cattle over 8 months of age must have passed a blood agglutination test within 30 days prior to importation, except as provided for under B, C and D. Such test must be made by a veterinarian or a laboratory approved by the state of origin.

B. Official Vaccinates - Female cattle which were officially vaccinated while between 4 and 8 months of age may be imported without being blood tested if under 30 months of age and further provided a special permit is obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian before importation.

C. Feeder Cattle - Cattle of beef breeds which are imported strictly for feed lot purposes may be imported without being tested for brucellosis, provided a special permit is first obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian. These cattle must be kept under strict quarantine until sold for slaughter or they may be released from quarantine after having passed a clean blood test.

D. Cattle from Certified Free Herds - Male and Female cattle over 8 months of age which originate in herds which are certified as "Bangs disease free," may be imported without being Bangs tested within 30 days prior to importation. This must be so stated on the health certificate; also, herd certification number must be recorded on the health certificate.

II - Tuberculosis

Cattle from herds not under quarantine on account of tuberculosis originating in modified accredited area, may be imported into South Dakota without a tuberculin test at the time of importation provided certification of such origin is made on the health certificate by the veterinarian issuing such health certificate and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

All other cattle except cattle for immediate slaughter must be accompanied in addition to health certificate, a record of tuber-

culin test showing them to have been tested not more than 30 days prior to importation.

III - Other Requirements

Cattle originating in states that have had common cattle scab reported within the past 12 months, may be imported into South Dakota provided, first a permit must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian, second, these cattle must be dipped or sprayed using a solution of BHC or Lindane of not less than .07% gamma isomer. This spraying or dipping must be done within 10 days before importation.

SHEEP

The owner of any sheep to be imported into South Dakota by any means or methods, must first obtain a permit to do so from Executive Secretary of the Livestock Sanitary Board. All sheep must then be inspected by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or an approved veterinarian where such sheep originate and be accompanied by a certificate issued by the inspecting officer showing them to be free from infectious and contagious disease, giving points of origin and destination and stating for what purpose the sheep are to be used. On arrival in South Dakota, such sheep shall be placed under quarantine and not dispersed until they have been inspected and released by an agent of the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board.

Sheep originating in states which have had known cases of sheep scab within the past 12 months must be dipped in a solution containing BHC or Lindane not less than .06% gamma isomer within 10 days prior to importation. Such sheep must on arrival into South Dakota be held in strict quarantine for 90 days. In the event they are to be dispersed before 90 days are up, they must be dipped immediately prior to dispersal.

Sheep intended for immediate slaughter need not be dipped before importation.

Blue Tongue

Sheep originating in States where Blue Tongue is known to exist and are intended for breeding exhibition or feeding must be vaccinated against Blue Tongue at least 30 days prior to importation.

SWINE

All swine imported or brought into South Dakota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection, or slaughter establishments recognized by the State Department.

Other Classes Swine--All swine imported into South Dakota must be accompanied by a health certificate, certifying that said swine have

been immunized within a protective dose of Hog Cholera serum and Virus or modified live Hog Cholera vaccine with or without Anti-Hog Cholera serum more than 30 days prior to shipment. Such vaccine does not include, inactivated vaccines such as Crystal Violet or B.T.V. which are not recognized for immunization prior to importation. The health certificate must indicate the date and kind of immunization and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus or vaccine, and state that to the best of his knowledge and belief, that said swine are not affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease. This certificate must be countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin.

Swine imported for breeding or exhibition purposes must have passed a blood agglutination test for brucellosis not more than 30 days prior to importation.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, mules and asses being imported into South Dakota must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that said animals are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. Such certificate to state number of animals, sex of same presented for shipment.

DOGS

All dogs shipped or moved into South Dakota for any purpose must be accompanied by a health certificate by the State or Government Veterinary Officials or an approved veterinarian and the health certificate approved by the State or Government Official of the state of origin, stating that the animals have not been exposed to rabies and are free from symptoms of any communicable disease, and have been vaccinated for rabies by an approved veterinarian of the state of origin within the year immediately preceding the date of importation. A copy of the health certificate must accompany the shipment and an approved copy must be forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, Pierre, South Dakota.

POULTRY

No poultry (domestic fowl) shall be imported into South Dakota that shows evidence of or exposure to pullorum disease, fowl typhoid, paratyphoid, fowl pox, tuberculosis, Newcastle disease, unless consigned to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

No poultry of any species, under six weeks of age shall be imported into South Dakota or transported within the state except in new, unused crates or containers, unless such crates or containers shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to such importation. Each container of poultry or baby poultry imported into South Dakota shall bear an official label or certificate giving the name and address of the shipper, and showing for:

(a) Breeding Stock: The number and breed and variety, sex, pullorum classification, date of last test and the agency under which supervision of testing for pullorum was done.

(b) Baby poultry: The number and breed and variety, sex, date of hatch, name of hatchery of person producing, agency under which supervision of pullorum disease was done and the pullorum classification.

No person shall import into the State of South Dakota any poultry, baby poultry, or breeding stock which is not labeled as herein provided.

WHO MAY INSPECT -

Veterinarians authorized by the state of origin and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the tuberculin or by a regular Bureau Inspector.

An approved veterinarian - means a graduate veterinarian of an approved School of Veterinary Medicine, recognized by the South Dakota Board of Veterinary Examiners and licensed by the State of origin, and accredited by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture to do official work pertaining to the preparation of health certificates and participate in Cooperative Disease Eradication Programs.

An "official health certificate" - means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock, and other pertinent information required by law, rules and regulations, and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, State Office Building, Pierre, South Dakota, before arrival of the livestock.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on November 10, 1959, by Dr. M. D. Mitchell, D.V.M., State Veterinarian of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I -- GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Tennessee; except that animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for immediate slaughter.

B. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the State Veterinarian of Tennessee.

C. All livestock imported into Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Livestock entering the State of Tennessee without proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk, and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

E. Who may inspect: Accredited veterinarians who are approved by the State Veterinarian of Tennessee, and veterinarians in the employ of the Agricultural Research Service.

SECTION II -- OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Agricultural Research Service, and issued by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and the proper official of the Agricultural Research Service.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignors, the origin of the animals, and final destination of the animals, the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate

shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into Tennessee shall be made in either (1) state or federal laboratories; (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Agricultural Research Service and approved by the state of origin.

SECTION III -- DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State of Tennessee or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock into Tennessee.

SECTION IV -- LIVESTOCK

General rules under Sections I, II and III apply to all subsequent sections.

SECTION V -- CATTLE

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairying and breeding purposes may enter the State of Tennessee if they originate from herds in the following status:

1. Individually accredited herds, or
2. Negative herds in Modified Accredited areas tested within twelve months, or
3. Negative to a test within 30 days of shipment.

Brucellosis

Dairy, breeding and feeding cattle of the following classes, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate into Tennessee if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall, as follows:

1. Cattle originating in certified brucellosis herds; or
2. Cattle originating in modified certified brucellosis areas; or
3. Cattle which are official vaccines under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement, and which are moved interstate under official certification of vaccination by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or
4. Cattle which are official vaccines over 30 months of age at the time of movement interstate; which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, after 30 months of age and found not to disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100, and which are moved interstate to be maintained in quarantine until they are negative to another such test or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes; or
5. Cattle which have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative, and which are moved interstate to be maintained in quarantine in Tennessee separate from other cattle until they are negative to another such test administered not less than 30 days after the date of the interstate movement or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes; or
6. Cattle from herds, under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis in which all animals, required to be tested, over eight months of age, except official vaccines under 30 months of age, have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 90 days prior to date of movement interstate and

found negative; the individual animals to be moved interstate having been subjected to another such test at least 30 days from the date of the previous herd test and within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; or

7. They are steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age; or
8. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained, or to an auction market approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture, in which case they may enter the state without a health certificate or a negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis, and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose.

SECTION VI -- SHEEP

A. General. All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious, communicable or contagious diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases, and all sheep shall be dipped once in lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 percent within 10 days prior to date of importation, or other officially recognized dips--nicotine, lime-sulphur--and the kind of dip must be specified on the health certificate. All such dippings shall be under State or Federal supervision..

SECTION VII -- SWINE

A. All swine transported or moved interstate shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection immediately prior to shipment, and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

B. Swine for breeding and feeding purposes may enter Tennessee provided they comply with paragraph A, and have been vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum alone immediately prior to shipment, or with anti-hog cholera serum and modified hog

cholera virus, and in addition all breeding swine must originate in a brucellosis-free herd, or be negative to a brucellosis agglutination test within 30 days of entry.

C. All vehicles used in transporting swine into Tennessee must be cleaned and disinfected just prior to loading, and so indicated on the health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, using either a 4 percent sodium carbonate (Soda ash-sal soda) solution, or a 2 percent sodium hydroxide (lye) solution.

SECTION VIII -- DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

SECTION IX -- GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Tennessee provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis herd, are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. Health certificate shall give full description of each animal.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into Tennessee when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of Tennessee.

SECTION X -- HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into Tennessee when free of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

SECTION XI -- POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over 5 months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into Tennessee unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within 30 days preceding date of importation, or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in

such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 30, 1959, by Dr. Clemens E. Kord, State Veterinarian, Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR NO. 66

The Texas Animal Health Commission deems it advisable to change its Rules and Regulations set forth in Proclamation by the Governor No. 47 issued the 7th day of August, A. D. 1957, and effective on and after the 31st day of August, A. D. 1957.

Therefore, said Proclamation No. 47 is hereby revoked, effective September 21st, A. D. 1959, after which date the Rules and Regulations prescribed herein shall become and be effective until otherwise revoked.

SECTION I. GENERAL

No livestock, poultry, or birds, affected with or recently exposed to infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originate in quarantined areas, shall be moved into Texas, without written permission from the Texas Animal Health Commission, EXCEPT, animals approved for interstate shipment, for immediate slaughter, by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II. WHO MAY CERTIFY

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the State of origin, or by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture; EXCEPT, that scabies inspection and dipping certificates, covering sheep and cattle, must be issued by regularly employed scabies inspectors of the State of origin, or of the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division.

Official Health Certificates void 30 days after issuance.

SECTION III. LIVESTOCK IMPORTED IN VIOLATION OF THESE REGULATIONS are subject to quarantine at point of destination until compliance, at the owner's expense, has been made with treatment, vaccination or testing requirements. In addition, any person, firm or corporation violating any of the regulations herein are subject to prosecution under provisions of the animal health laws of the State of Texas.

SECTION IV. PERMITS

Requests for permits shall be directed to the Texas Animal Health Commission, State Office Building, Austin, Texas, telephone number GR 7-6109, and shall contain the following:

- (1) Number and kind of animals
- (2) Origin of shipment
- (3) Proposed date of shipment
- (4) Destination of shipment
- (5) Intended purpose of shipment
- (6) Name and address of consignor, and consignee
- (7) Method of transportation

Paragraph 2. Permits shall be issued upon the condition that the consignee, owner or purchaser hold the imported livestock, upon arrival in this state, pending completion of the testing, treatment, examination, dipping or final disposition of the livestock in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations of the Texas Animal Health Commission.

Paragraph 3. All permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance.

SECTION V. DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances, shall not move any livestock into or within the State of Texas except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

Paragraph 2. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used to move any livestock affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use for the transportation of livestock.

SECTION VI. LIVESTOCK CONSIGNDED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER, OR TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Livestock may be moved, for immediate slaughter, direct to slaughtering establishments maintaining federal post-mortem inspection, or other establishments specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission and the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture; or, consigned direct to stockyards under federal supervision, or other stockyards or livestock markets specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission and Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture, provided shipment is accompanied by waybill, memorandum, or certificate signed by owner or shipper, stating:

- (1) Name and address of owner or shipper
- (2) point of origin
- (3) number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum or certificate
- (4) purpose for which they are being moved
- (5) destination of the animals

CATTLE

SECTION VII. SCABIES

Permit must be secured from the Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of cattle from scabies quarantined areas.

SECTION VIII. TUBERCULOSIS

1. Dairy type or registered breeding cattle, regardless of age, must be accompanied by health certificate showing negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior entry, provided originating in herds in which reactors and suspects have not been disclosed within the past 12 months.

2. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis free herds may enter without tuberculin test if accompanied health certificate showing Tuberculosis Free Herd Certificate number.

3. Cattle originating from herds in which reactors have been disclosed within the preceding 12 months are permitted entry provided herd of origin has passed three consecutive negative tests and cattle to be shipped are negative to tuberculin test within 30 days of entry.

4. Cattle which react or are classified as suspicious, or deviators, to any tuberculin or Johnin test are not eligible for entry under any circumstance.

GRADE CATTLE of beef breeds, may enter without tuberculin test.

SECTION IX. BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle shall be negative to brucellosis test within thirty days of entry, EXCEPT:

1. Cattle from certified brucellosis free herds, and non-quarantined herds in modified, certified brucellosis areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate.

2. OFFICIAL VACCINATES: Cattle of dairy breeds, vaccinated between the ages of four through eight months, and beef breeds between the ages of four and twelve months, may enter if under thirty months of age, properly identified and accompanied by an official health certificate showing vaccination.

3. Official vaccines over thirty months of age: may enter provided they are tested within thirty days of shipment and found not to disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1-100, accompanied by an official health certificate, and permit from the Texas Animal Health Commission.

4. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under eight months of age: may enter without test.

5. Bulls and female cattle of beef breeds may enter, for feeding and grazing purposes only, if accompanied by a permit from the Texas Animal Health Commission. Cattle entering Texas for such purposes shall be segregated or quarantined subject to testing requirements, or until permit is issued for movement, for immediate slaughter.

ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES OR LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIALS OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

SECTION X. SWINE; consigned direct to stockyards or slaughtering establishments under federal supervision, or other marketing centers specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission, may enter without restrictions, provided they are apparently healthy and do not originate in quarantined areas.

2. Permission may be granted for entry, for immediate slaughter, to other establishments.

3. All swine for breeding and feeding purposes must be accompanied by health certificate issued by federal, state or approved veterinarian, certifying hogs have not been fed raw garbage, and each animal immunized by one of the following methods:

- a. Modified live virus vaccine and serum immediately prior entry.
- b. M.L.V. vaccine alone not less than fourteen days prior entry.
- c. Serum alone within ten days of entry, provided that each animal treated with serum alone be temperatured at the time of injection and temperature not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

4. Health certificates must also show swine for feeding and breeding purposes, originating public stockyards, dipped or sprayed in two per cent solution cresol compound, and transported in clean cars or trucks.

SECTION XI. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES: Official health certificate.

SECTION XII. GOATS: Milch Goats: official health certificates showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within thirty days prior entry. Other goats: Certificate of approved veterinarian, or authorized scabies inspector.

SECTION XIII. SHEEP: Permit must be obtained from Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of any sheep into Texas, except when billed to Fort Worth Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas; Port City Stockyards, Houston, Texas; Union Stockyards, San Antonio, Texas, and Texarkana Stockyards, Texarkana, Texas, or to slaughtering establishments maintaining federal inspection.

2. Sheep must be accompanied by permit and certificate, issued by regularly employed state or federal sheep scabies inspector of state of origin, certifying they are free from scabies infection and exposure, dipped one time in wettable 0.06 per cent BHC, Lindane, or in a 0.5 per cent solution of emulsifiable Toxaphene, within ten days prior entry.

SECTION XIV. DOGS: Health certificate showing immunization against rabies within six months prior entry.

SECTION XV. POULTRY AND OTHER FOWLS: Entry permitted subject to regulations Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

On this, the 10th day of September, A.D. 1959, the Texas Animal Health Commission adopted the foregoing rules and regulations, and the same are hereby transmitted to the Governor of Texas with the request that he proclaim the same to be in effect on and after the 21st day of September, A.D. 1959.

WITNESS MY HAND at Austin, Texas, this the 10th day of September, A.D. 1959.

TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION

By: /s/ Frank Scofield
/t/ Frank Scofield, Chairman

Upon recommendation of the Texas Animal Health Commission, the foregoing rules and regulations made and adopted by the Texas Animal Health Commission in lieu of Proclamation No. 47, effective the 31st day of August, A.D. 1957, are hereby proclaimed to be in full force and effect on and after the 21st day of September, A.D. 1959, and until changed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Texas to be affixed at Austin, Texas, this the 16th day of September, A. D. 1959.

By the Governor:
/s/ Zollie Steakley
/t/ Zollie Steakley,
Secretary of State

/s/ Price Daniel
/t/ Price Daniel, Governor
State of Texas

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 6, 1959, by Dr. L. R. Noyes, Executive Director, Texas Animal Health Commission.

UTAH

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1. No animal including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Utah until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the ADED, ARS, USDA*, for immediate slaughter.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture, Room 412 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within Utah or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Utah, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Utah. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE

Health certificate issued in compliance with regulations of the ADED, ARS, USDA*.

DOGS

Health certificate showing vaccination against rabies within the period preceding date of expiration designated by the manufacturers of the rabies vaccine prepared under supervision of the Animal Inspection Quarantine Division, ARS, USDA.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter UTAH when accompanied by an official health certificate indicating negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days of the date of entry.

HORSES

Health certificate except when consigned to market centers approved by the ADED, ARS, USDA*.

SWINE

Health certificate certifying that all hogs are healthy and have not been exposed to communicable diseases of swine; have been immunized against hog cholera and that Federal Regulations have been complied with. If serum and virulent virus is used, it must be administered not less than 30 days prior to the date of shipment. Immunization against Hog Cholera not required when hogs are shipped to market centers approved by ADED, ARS, USDA*.

BIOLOGICS

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby prohibited from shipping hog cholera virus into the State of Utah unless written permission for each shipment is granted by the Utah State Department of Agriculture. Hog cholera virus or modified live virus shall not be administered within the State of Utah until written permission has been obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

The distribution, sale or use of viable Anthrax vaccine is prohibited except by permit obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture. The Department shall be furnished a copy of invoices on shipment of all biologics into the State of Utah, except those shipped directly to licensed veterinarians.

SHEEP

Health certificate certifying the sheep are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto. Bluetongue vaccination required in states where bluetongue has been diagnosed within the past five years. If originating in a State where sheep scabies has existed during the past 12 months a permit must be obtained from the Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture prior

to issuing the certificate certifying that the sheep have been dipped immediately prior to movement in a dip recognized by the ADED, ARS, USDA*.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Game and fur-bearing animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Utah provided a report by the consignee is made of the kind and number of animals, to the Utah State Department of Agriculture, 412 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, immediately upon arrival so that opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Utah State Department of Agriculture to determine the health status of such animals.

POULTRY

1. No poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks shall be brought, shipped, or otherwise introduced into the State of Utah by any person, individual or corporation that does not originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the state or country of origin, and a statement to that effect shall be attached to the shipping container.

2. Hatching eggs and chicks under 14 days of age may be imported without a permit if they originate from flocks as indicated in Paragraph (or Regulation) #1 above.

3. No poultry 14 days of age or over shall be imported into the State of Utah until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture, except birds for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment.

4. Poultry or chicken boxes, crates and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move replacement birds into the State of Utah, except birds of the same and known health status as the previous shipment, and identified with a label cooperating in National Poultry Improvement Plan.

5. No permit shall be issued for importation until the Utah State Department of Agriculture receives responsible and complete information from the consignor that the birds to be imported would not present a disease hazard to Utah flocks.

WHO MAY ISSUE HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians in the employ of the ADED, ARS, USDA*, and approved by the State Veterinarian or the Veterinarian in Charge of the ADED, ARS, USDA, of the state of origin except when consigned to market centers approved by the ADED, ARS, USDA*.

Adopted by the
UTAH STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APRIL 10TH, 1959

*Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 13, 1959, by Dr. A. K. Kuttler, State Veterinarian, The State of Utah Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State if:

They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, the last herd test of which was made within (12) months prior to shipment. Acceptable on negative test of individuals made within (30) days of shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

All female cattle (6) months of age and over must have record of official calfhood vaccination. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State if:

- (a) They originate from officially certified brucellosis-free herds and the individuals to be shipped have passed a negative blood test within (30) days of shipment.
- (b) They originate from clean herds and the individuals to be shipped have passed a negative blood test within (30) days of shipment.
- (c) They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under (30) months of age and are properly identified.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

In compliance with Federal Regulations.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into this state for any purpose.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a Health Certificate, issued by authorized personnel at point of origin, stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined,

has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification and certificate not more than (12) months prior to shipment. Special permits will be issued for exhibition purposes upon owner's application for such permit.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes, may enter the State provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within (30) days of date of entry and are clinically free from any other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into the State when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center, that is approved and designated by the livestock sanitary official of the State of Vermont and the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Department of Agriculture.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Permit required only if animals originate from quarantined areas or areas where infectious or contagious diseases are known to exist.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the State unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Livestock Sanitary Official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in State of origin.

Hatching eggs and poultry under five (5) months of age, shall not be transported into the State unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the State of origin and their pullorum classification is "Pullorum Clean" or better.

SHEEP

A. General. All sheep entering the State for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a Health Certificate indicating they are free from scabies, lice,

foot rot, and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a permit from the State of Vermont, which shall be attached to the Health Certificate, which Health Certificate shall show the sheep to have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation or to have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dippings ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or Federal supervision.

B. Feeder Lambs. Lambs may be shipped or moved into the State for feeding purposes, provided they are accompanied by a Health Certificate indicating they originated from a state free of scabies and are free from infectious diseases or recent exposure thereto.

SWINE

A. General. All swine transported or moved into this State shall be accompanied by a Health Certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

B. Feeder Swine. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state providing they are accompanied by the Health Certificate as required in paragraph A and in addition thereto indicate such swine shall have been vaccinated with a modified hog cholera vaccine as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry, or serum alone just prior to shipment.

C. Breeding Swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the State providing they comply with paragraphs A and B.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. A. E. Janawicz, State Veterinarian, State Agricultural Building, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infection or contagious disease shall be imported into Virginia.
2. All livestock and poultry imported into Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
3. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Virginia. It is an official form of the state of origin issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian, who is approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
4. The health certificate shall contain the exact names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and exact destination of the livestock or poultry.
5. The requirements for exhibition purposes shall be the same as the admission of livestock or poultry for breeding purposes except where specific exemptions are made.

CATTLE

Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may be imported into Virginia if they comply with the following:

Tuberculosis

1. Accredited herd, or
2. Negative 30 day test.

Brucellosis

1. Certified herd or negative herd test within twelve months and a negative thirty day test.
2. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age which originate directly from certified or negative herds need not be tested.
3. Commercial female cattle of strictly beef breeds may be imported into Virginia for feeding or grazing purposes by special permit. Such cattle must be negative to brucellosis

and tuberculosis tests within thirty days prior to entry and shall be quarantined upon entry into Virginia until they have passed two negative tests or are slaughtered.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into Virginia for any purpose.

SWINE

For feeding or breeding purposes must be:

1. Vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty days or
2. Vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and vaccine not more than thirty days.

SHEEP

For feeding or breeding purposes must be:

1. Officially inspected and found free of scabies and
2. Must be officially dipped within fifteen days.

Goats - No regulations

Dogs - No regulations

Horses - No regulations

POULTRY

1. Poultry over five months of age must originate in flocks which have a rating of pullorum passed or clean under the national poultry improvement plan.
2. Poultry under five months of age or hatching eggs must comply with one above, and also the shipper shall secure from the Virginia State Veterinarian an approved number. This number must appear on each label or package.
3. The above requirements do not apply to poultry imported into Virginia for exhibition purposes or for immediate slaughter.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 12, 1959, by Dr. W. L. Bendix, Director, State Veterinarian, Division of Animal and Dairy Industry of Virginia.

WASHINGTON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. Health Certificates:

Official Health Certificate on all domestic animals, signed by licensed accredited veterinarian, except immediate slaughter. No animals affected with infectious disease may enter without written permit from State Veterinarian.

2. Immediate slaughter (Cattle, sheep, swine) accompanied by waybill showing destination:

Name of slaughtering establishment, or Public Livestock Market for immediate slaughter. (Does not apply steers, spayed heifers, calves under 8 months.)

3. Cattle

A. Tuberculosis

1. Accredited herd
2. Accredited area, or
3. Negative test within 30 days.

B. Brucellosis

1. Certified brucellosis free herd
2. Negative official test within 30 days
3. Official vaccinate over 30 months plus negative test
4. Official vaccinate under 30 months
5. Under 8 months of age

C. Cattle originating in lots where brucellosis reactors have been removed may not enter without permit.

D. Cattle consigned directly to quarantine registered feed lots may enter without test. Permit necessary from State Veterinarian.

4. Goats

A. Brucellosis

1. Negative test within 30 days or

2. Under 6 months of age

5. Sheep

A. Blue tongue and Scrapie

1. Originate from state where no blue tongue, scrapie in past year or

2. Permit

B. Scabies

1. Originate where scabies does not exist,

2. or be twice dipped at 10-day intervals with ADE approved dip.

6. Swine

A. Cholera

1. Originate in area where cholera free for past 6 months.

2. Serum and virus vaccinated 30 days or more

3. Modified Live Virus vaccinated 10 days or more

4. Modified Live Virus plus serum immediately before entry.

B. Vesicular Exanthema

1. Originate in state where no V. E. exists

2. or permit

7. Dogs

A. Rabies

1. Vaccination against rabies within 12 months and do not originate in area under quarantine, and not exposed to rabies.

8. Poultry (chickens, turkeys)

A. Pullorum

1. Over 5 months of age must be negative to pullorum test within 30 days or

2. Originate in flock under N. P. I. plan

3. Eggs, day-old chicks, and poults may enter if flocks "passed" or better.

B. Ornithosis

1. Poultry and eggs not permitted from flocks where ornithosis diagnosed.
2. Poultry and eggs from areas where ornithosis diagnosed may enter only on permit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 8, 1959, by Dr. Roy I. Hostetler, Supervisor, Animal Industry Division of Washington State.

WEST VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I General

- A. No animal, including poultry of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or originates from a quarantined area, shall be imported into the state until written permission for such importation is obtained from the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.
- B. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia before the arrival of the livestock.
- C. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of livestock.
- D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.
- E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stock yards or which may be assembled at public stock yards from any sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of West Virginia before being released.
- F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released by the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.
- G. WHO MAY INSPECT: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- H. WHO MAY APPROVE: All health certificates shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION II Official Health Certificate

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin

and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

- B. The health certificate shall contain the names and the addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- C. All agglutination tests for brucellosis which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in the state or federal laboratory.

SECTION III Special Permits

- A. Requests for special permits must be directed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia giving such information as number and kind of animals, origin of shipment and the proposed destination.
- B. All animals entering the State of West Virginia under special permit shall be consigned to a definite legal resident.
- C. Cattle entering the State of West Virginia under a special permit will be quarantined for a period of not less than ninety (90) days and required at that time to be retested for tuberculosis and brucellosis at the owner's expense.
- D. All special permits are void fifteen (15) days after date of issue.

SECTION IV Owners and Operators

- A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for the movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

LIVESTOCK

(General Rules under Sections I, II, III, and IV apply to all subsequent sections)

SECTION V Cattle

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area may enter the State of West Virginia if they originate directly from

1. Tuberculosis accredited herds, or
2. Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months.
3. Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1, and 2, are required to be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter West Virginia if they originate directly from:

- A. Herds officially certified brucellosis-free (accredited), and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry; or
- B. Qualified negative herds in which all animals in the herd over six (6) months of age, except official vaccinees under 30 months of age, were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of entry and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

Note: Qualified Brucellosis Negative Herd--A herd under official supervision for control of brucellosis under Plan A in which all animals over 6 months of age except official calfhood vaccinees under 30 months of age, were blood tested negative within the year with a record of not less than two complete negative herd tests over a period of not less than 90 days following the removal of last disclosed reactors.

- C. Cattle under twenty-four (24) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with Brucella-abortus vaccine between four (4) and eight (8) months of age, which originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs A and B may be imported into the state if not negative. Transcript copy of the vaccination record required.

D. Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry provided they are identified as the progeny of and come directly from negative or brucellosis-free herds.

Feeder Steers

Tuberculin test not required.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

Immediate Slaughter

Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stock yard where state or federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without a health certificate.

SECTION VI Dogs

All dogs imported into the State of West Virginia except for exhibition shall be accompanied by a certificate of health stating that the animal is free from all infectious diseases and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and has not been exposed to such disease; also, that the dog has been immunized against rabies not more than twelve months prior to shipment.

SECTION VII Goats

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy goats may be imported into the state of West Virginia when consigned directly to a recognized public stock yard or a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION VIII Horses, Mules and Asses

These animals may be imported into the State of West Virginia when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SECTION IX Poultry
See General Rules

SECTION X Sheep

- A. All sheep and lambs entering the State for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be
 - 1. Officially dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to entry;
 - 2. Accompanied by a certificate of health indicating that the flock of origin was carefully examined not more than thirty days prior to entry, and that such examination revealed no scabies, contagious ecthyma (sore mouth), foot rot, or any other contagious, communicable disease.
- B. Immediate Slaughter: Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into the State when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

SECTION XI Swine

- A. All swine imported into the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they are free from any symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease, and that each animal has been
 - 1. Treated with a proper dose of anti-hog-cholera serum not more than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of entry, or
 - 2. With serum and attenuated hog cholera virus not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry.

The certificate of health must indicate the date of vaccination, the amount of serum, or serum and attenuated virus administered, and must adequately identify the animal by ear tag or registration ear notches. One copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia before arrival of the swine at destination.

- B. Purebred Swine for breeding purposes shall comply with paragraph A and shall originate from certified brucellosis-free herds.
- C. Immediate Slaughter: Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a health certificate provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a

slaughtering establishment that is approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, or the live-stock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 7, 1959, by Dr. T. C. Green, Director, Animal Disease Control Division of West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

Dairy and Breeding Purposes:

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited Herd or
2. Negative herd tested within 12 months or
3. Negative 30 day test

Exceptions:

1. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
2. Steers
3. Calves under 8 months of age.
4. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined below.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified herd or
2. Negative 30 day test at a State or Federal Laboratory,

Exceptions:

1. Cattle vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age by an approved veterinarian if such animals are not more than 30 months of age and the health certificate discloses the date of vaccination and age of each animal.
2. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the Federal bureau.
3. Steers
4. Calves under 8 months of age.
5. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined below.

Feeder Purposes:

1. The above shall not apply to feeder cattle if the importer secures from the department a written permit to import each shipment to premises designated thereon and each shipment is accompanied by such permit and an official interstate health certificate; provided, that no permit shall be valid for more than 20 days after issuance.
2. Every person importing animals pursuant to this section shall:
 - (a) Receive and retain such animals at the designated premises until tested for brucellosis. Such test shall be made within 10 days of the date of entry. Brucellosis tests shall be conducted at the laboratory of the department.
 - (b) Dispose of or for slaughter all feeder cattle which react in any degree to the brucellosis or tuberculosis tests.
3. Feeder cattle over 24 months of age shall be tested for tuberculosis prior to removal from the Wisconsin premises to which they were originally consigned, except where such cattle are removed directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

SWINE

1. All swine must be eartagged and
2. Accompanied by health certificate including a report of immunization against hog cholera by one of the following methods:
 - (a) Anti-hog cholera serum not more than 15 days prior to entry or
 - (b) Any other method shall be at least 21 days prior to entry. (Swine which have been immunized with serum and virulent virus shall not be imported into Wisconsin.) This section shall not apply to swine shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment, or to a public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
3. In addition to the foregoing requirements breeding swine shall
 - (a) Originate from a Brucellosis-free certified herd or
 - (b) Negative to brucellosis test within 30 days of entry. For the purpose of this section, when the swine brucellosis test discloses no agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 the animal shall be classified negative.

SHEEP

1. All sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate and dipped within 10 days before entry in a solution approved by the department or federal bureau and certification that the animals are free of contagious and infectious diseases by a veterinarian, by an inspector of the federal bureau, or by a state livestock sanitary official.
 - (a) Dipping shall not be required for the following:
 1. Sheep shipped for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment.
 2. Sheep shipped to a public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
 3. Sheep originating from a county in which no scabies infection has existed during the preceding 12 months.

GOATS

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

DOGS

No person shall import any dog over 6 months of age unless it is accompanied by a health certificate including thereon a report of vaccination for rabies. Vaccination shall be conducted not more than 12 months prior to entry; provided, that when chick embryo vaccine is used vaccination shall be conducted not more than 36 months prior to entry.

CIRCUS, RODEO AND MENAGERIE ANIMALS

No interstate health certificate shall be required to import these animals provided a permit is secured from the department. Cattle requiring a brucellosis test for importation into this state shall have been negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 12 months of the date of entry. Animals shall be isolated from other cattle in this state and facilities and vehicles used shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use for other cattle. Persons importing such animals shall furnish the department a list of places and dates of exhibition. Permits shall be issued for a calendar year.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 7, 1959, by Dr. A. A. Erdmann, Chief Veterinarian, State-Federal Cooperative Program for the State of Wisconsin.

WYOMING

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Regulations for importation of any livestock, virulent blood, live virus or infectious agent of disease affecting livestock.

Section I - General

- A. Only disease free animals, including poultry, from unquarantined areas allowed into state - except specific cases approved by Wyoming and United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.
- B. Copy of health certificate to official of state of origin for approval.
- C. Health certificate and/or permit required for entering Wyoming.
- D. Exhibition of livestock requirements from Sanitary Board.
- E. Animals at public stockyards or unknown concentration points must meet Wyoming import regulations.
- F. Entry without proper health certificate and/or permit will be quarantined at owner's risk and expense.
- G. Who may inspect - approved veterinarians and inspectors.
- H. Who may approve - livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

Section II - Official Health Certificate

- A. Legible record on approved form issued by an approved veterinarian or inspector to comply with Wyoming regulations.
- B. The certificate shall contain all pertinent information and is void 30 days after date of inspection and issuance. Exceptions need specific authorization in writing.
- C. Brucellosis tests by:
 1. State or federal laboratory
 2. Laboratory approved by livestock sanitary official of state of origin or
 3. Approved commercial laboratory

Section III - Permits

- A. Requests through Wyoming Livestock Sanitary Board setting forth all pertinent information.
- B. When required, livestock held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense.
- C. Permits void 15 days after date of issuance.

Section IV - Duties of Carriers

- A. Owners and operators of conveyances must comply with Wyoming regulations.
- B. All trucks, cars, etc. must be maintained in clean and sanitary condition.
- C. Cars, trucks, etc., that have been used to move exposed or diseased animals must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision.
- D. Official health certificate and/or permit must accompany waybill.

Section V - Cattle

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies permitted entry into Wyoming for any purpose.

Tuberculosis

Dairy and purebred cattle - accredited tuberculosis free herd or negative thirty (30) day test from unquarantined herd in modified accredited tuberculosis free area.

Range, semi-range, and feeder cattle - accredited tuberculosis free herd or unquarantined herds in modified accredited tuberculosis free area.

Brucellosis

(Same as Federal requirements for the interstate movement)

Classification must be stated - must meet brucellosis requirements for A, B, C or D following:

- A. No testing required
 - 1. Immediate slaughter to approved plant
 - 2. Direct to approved yards.

- B. No test, but health certificate
 - 1. Steers, spayed heifers, calves under 8 months of age
 - 2. Certified free herd
 - 3. Unquarantined herd in modified certified free area
 - 4. Official vaccinates properly identified under 30 months of age
 - 5. To registered quarantined feed lot.
- C. No test, but permit and health certificate
 - beef type bulls and females for feeding and grazing only if cattle can be held segregated and quarantined.
- D. (If A, B or C above are not applicable) Negative thirty (30) day test, permit, health certificate and quarantine until retested negative - or negative ninety (90) day herd test plus negative thirty (30) day animal test, permit and health certificate.

Section VI - Dogs

Health certificate from rabies free area, vaccinated for rabies within 12 months.

Section VII - Goats

Permit, health certificate, negative thirty (30) day tuberculosis and brucellosis tests from unquarantined herds.

Section VIII - Horses

Health certificate.

Section IX - Poultry

A. Statutory

(No tuberculosis test required)

Labeling requires name and address of shipper with official certificate showing hatchery number, breed, sex, variety and pullorum classification (supervising agency and last test); for baby poultry (under ten weeks of age) - all above plus date of hatch; hatching eggs - breed and variety, number and pullorum classification.

B. Permit for parrot family birds from non-infected areas.

Section X - Sheep

All sheep need permit, health certificate and minimum mandatory ninety (90) day quarantine (hip branded); plus must not have been infected or exposed to scabies for at least six (6) months. Also, if state of origin has had scabies in last six (6) months, an approved supervised dipping within ten (10) days of entry needed.

Section XI - Swine

Health certificate; no raw garbage feeding; hog cholera immunization and for breeding swine - negative brucellosis test 1:25.

Section XII - Game and Fur Bearing Animals

Immediate report upon arrival by consignee to Board to afford examination.

Section XIII - Biologics

Written permit for importation, sale, and administration of hog cholera virus (and modified live hog cholera virus), viable anthrax vaccines, and viable virulent erysipelas cultures.

Section XIV - Miscellaneous

Authorization and penalties for enforcement of regulations.

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The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 28, 1959, by Dr. George H. Good, State Veterinarian of Wyoming.

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SECTION II

Regulations and Laws Administered
by the
Animal Disease Eradication Division
Agricultural Research Service

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SUBCHAPTER B—COOPERATIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES

Part 51—Cattle Destroyed Because of Brucellosis (Bang's Disease), Tuberculosis, or Paratuberculosis

Sec.

- 51.1 Definitions.
- 51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.
- 51.3 Record of tests.
- 51.4 Appraisals.
- 51.5 Report of appraisals.
- 51.6 Time limit for slaughter.
- 51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.
- 51.8 Claims for indemnity.
- 51.9 Claims not allowed.
- 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

AUTHORITY: §§ 51.1 to 51.10 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: §§ 51.1 to 51.10 appear at 23 F. R. 9983, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 51.1 *Definitions.* For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department": The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division": Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Department.

(c) "Director of Division": The Director of the Division or any other officer or employee of the division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated, or may hereafter lawfully be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) "Veterinarian in Charge": The veterinary inspector who is assigned by the Director of Division to supervise and perform official work at an official station and who reports directly to the Director of Division, and in whose jurisdiction particular cattle are tested and appraised.

(e) "Division Representative": Any inspector or other person employed by the Division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis of animals.

(f) "State": A State, the District of Columbia, or a Territory or possession

of the United States; or a political subdivision thereof; which has executed a cooperative agreement with the Division for the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis.

(g) "Accredited veterinarian": A veterinarian recommended by a State, approved by a Veterinarian in Charge, and accredited by the Division.

(h) "Mortgage": Any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(i) "Person": Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(j) "Owner": Any person who has a beneficial interest in cattle whether or not they are subject to a mortgage.

(k) "Brucellosis": The disease commonly known as "Bang's Disease."

(l) "Destroyed": Condemned under State authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(m) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

§ 51.2 *Payment to owners for cattle*

destroyed. Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis may be paid an indemnity by the Department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the salvage value thereof, ascertained in accordance with the provisions of §§ 51.4 and 51.7: *Provided, however, That no such payment for cattle destroyed shall exceed \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal: And provided further, That in the case of tuberculosis or paratuberculosis reactors no such payment shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State where the animal was condemned.*

§ 51.3 *Record of tests.* When any cattle in a herd are classified by a Division or State representative as reactors to a test for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, a complete test record shall be made by such representative for such herd, including the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and the registration name and number of each reacting purebred animal. In the case of any herd having any reactor to a brucellosis test, the record shall be shown on TE Form 33-A or acceptable form furnished by the State. TE Form 20-B or acceptable form furnished by the State shall be used for the record of any herd having any reactor to a tuberculosis or paratuberculosis test. A copy of the applicable test record shall be given to the owner of any such herd, and one copy of each such record shall be furnished to the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 51.4 *Appraisals.* Cattle to be destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall be appraised by a Division or State representative. When thus appraised, due consideration shall be given to their breeding value as well as to their dairy or meat value. Cattle presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of the appraisal or they shall be appraised as grade cattle: *Provided, however, That if registration papers are temporarily not available, or if the cattle are less than three years old and unregistered, the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser or to the Veterinarian in Charge. The one receiving the papers shall be responsible for their verification:*

The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the market value of cattle of a like quality.

§ 51.5 *Report of appraisals.* Appraisals made in accordance with § 51.4 shall be recorded by the appraiser on TE Form 23 which shall also show the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and whether the animal is purebred or grade. At the time of appraisal, the TE Form 23 shall be signed by the appraiser, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The original of the TE Form 23 and as many copies thereof as may be required for the Division, the State, and the owner of the cattle, shall be sent to the appropriate veterinarian in charge.

§ 51.6 *Time limit for slaughter.* Payment of indemnity will be made under this part for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis only if the animals are slaughtered or die otherwise within 15 days after the date of appraisal, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director of Division, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days.

§ 51.7 *Report of salvage proceeds.* A report of the salvage derived from the sale of each animal on which a claim for indemnity may be made under the provisions of this part shall be made on TE Form 24, or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, which shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by the selling agent handling the cattle. If the cattle are sold by the pound, the TE Form 24 shall show the weight, price per pound, gross receipts, expenses if any, and net proceeds. If the cattle are not sold on a per pound basis, the net purchase price of each animal must be stated on the TE Form 24 and an explanation showing how the amount was arrived at must be submitted. In the event the cattle are not disposed of through regular slaughterers or through selling agents, the owner shall furnish, in lieu of TE Form 24, an affidavit showing the amount of salvage obtained by him and shall certify that such amount is all that he has received or will receive as salvage for said cattle. In an emergency, a certificate executed by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge will be acceptable in lieu of the owner's affidavit. The salvage shall be considered to be the net amount received for an

animal after deducting freight, truckage, yardage, commissions, slaughtering charges, and similar costs. No charges for holding cattle on the farm pending slaughter or for trucking by the owner shall be so deducted or otherwise paid by the Department. The original of TE Form 24 or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, or the affidavit of the owner or certificate of the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, furnished in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the Veterinarian in Charge if it is not already in his possession. Additional copies may be furnished to the State officials, if required.

§ 51.8 Claims for indemnity. Claims for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, shall be presented on ADE Form 1-23 on which the owner of the cattle shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, ADE Form 1-25 shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if the ADE Form 1-23 has been approved by a proper State official and if payment of the claim has been recommended by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge or an official designated by him. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall record on the ADE Form 1-23 the salvage value of the cattle destroyed and the amount of Federal and State indemnity payments that appears to be due to the owner of the cattle, and shall furnish a copy of the form to the owner. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall then forward ADE Form 1-23 to the appropriate official for further action on the claim.

§ 51.9 Claims not allowed. Claims for compensation for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall not be allowed if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) If the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this part.

(b) If the cattle are classified as affected with tuberculosis or paratuberculosis on the basis of a test, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculin or johnin test applied by a Division, State or accredited veterinarian; or if the cat-

tle are classified as affected with brucellosis, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of an agglutination test applied by such a veterinarian, or by a nonveterinary technician under the supervision of a Division or State veterinarian.

(c) If the existence of any such disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculin, johnin, or agglutination test applied by an accredited veterinarian and specific instructions for the administration of such test had not previously been issued to such veterinarian in writing by the proper Division and State authorities.

(d) If the cattle were classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous unless they reacted to the tuberculin or johnin test or revealed lesions of either disease upon autopsy.

(e) If, at the time of test or condemnation, the cattle belonged to or were upon the premises of any person to whom they had been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

(f) If, at the time of the condemnation of the cattle for brucellosis, tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, the cattle were not in a State in which cooperative eradication work was being conducted with respect to such disease.

(g) If the cattle were destroyed as reactors to tests for tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, unless the claim is to be paid in cooperation with, and supplementary to, payments to be made by the State in which said cattle were condemned.

(h) If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested under Division and State supervision for the eradication of the particular disease for which the animals covered by the indemnity claim were condemned.

(i) If the premises occupied by the cattle which were destroyed and all infected or exposed materials on such premises have not been properly cleaned and disinfected, with a disinfectant permitted by the Division in accordance with recommendations of the proper State and Division official, within 15 days from date reactors were removed from premises, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director of Division, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days.

(j) If the cattle were steers, unless they were work oxen, or if they were bulls and were not purebred.

(k) If the cattle were destroyed as reactors to tests for tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(l) If the cattle were destroyed because of brucellosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reactor, B. D.," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(m) If the cattle were "official vaccines" and reacted positively to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis, unless such animals were at least 30 months of age; or if the reactors were vaccinated animals, and properly verified but not "official vaccines" as defined, unless there is also a record of a negative blood agglutination test made not less than 30 days following the date of vaccination.

(n) If the cattle were calves under 6 months of age which reacted only to the agglutination blood test for brucellosis.

(o) If there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such cattle.

§ 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable. No claim for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall hereafter be paid or allowed under the regulations contained in Part 53 of this chapter, but all such claims shall be presented and paid pursuant to and in compliance with the regulations contained in this part.

Part 52—Dourine in Horses and Asses

§ 52.1 Appraisal of and compensation for animals; conditions under which Department may cooperate with States to prevent spread and to aid in extermina-

tion of dourine—(a) Infection; how determined. The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) Appraisal; by whom to be made. The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and the State veterinarian or an assistant State veterinarian of the State in which the animal is located, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) Department payment to be one-half appraised or assessed value not exceeding \$100. The department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, provided such share shall in no case exceed \$100, and the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the department on account of the destruction of the animal in question.

(d) As used in this part, the term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a) [23 F. R. 9984, Dec. 23, 1958]

Part 53—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuropneumonia, Rinderpest, and Other Contagious or Infectious Animal Diseases Which Constitute an Emergency and Threaten the Livestock Industry of the Country

Sec.

- 53.1 Definitions.
- 53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.
- 53.3 Appraisal of animals and materials.
- 53.4 Destruction of animals.
- 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.
- 53.6 Disinfection of animals.
- 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.
- 53.8 Presentation of claims.
- 53.9 Mortgage and other liens against animals or materials.
- 53.10 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: §§ 53.1 to 53.10 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as

amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: §§ 53.1 to 53.10 appear at 23 F. R. 9985, Dec. 23, 1958.

CROSS REFERENCE: For non-applicability of Part 53 with respect to certain claims for indemnity, see § 51.10 of this chapter.

§ 53.1 Definitions. Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, whenever the following words, names, or terms are used in the regulations in this part, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Division employee" means any inspector or other individual employed in the division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of disease.

(e) "Inspector in charge" means an inspector of the division who is designated by the Director of Division to take charge of work in connection with the control and eradication of disease as defined in this section.

(f) "Disease" means foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals (including poultry), which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock industry of the country.

(g) "Materials" means parts of barns or other structures, straw, hay, and other feed for animals, farm products or equipment, clothing, and articles stored or contained in or adjacent to barns or other structures.

(h) "Person" means natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof.

(i) "State" means each and every one of the States of the United States, the

District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

§ 53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States. (a) Upon declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture of the existence of any disease which in his opinion threatens the livestock industry of the country, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to invite the proper State authorities to co-operate with the Department in the control and eradication of such disease.

(b) Upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of such a disease, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to agree, on the part of the Department, to co-operate with the State in the control and eradication of the disease, and to pay not more than 50 percent of the expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to such disease: *Provided*, That the Secretary may authorize other arrangements for the payment of such expenses upon finding that an extraordinary emergency exists.

§ 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials. (a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease, and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be appraised by a Division employee and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by a Division employee alone.

(b) The appraisal of animals shall be based on the meat, egg production, dairy or breeding value, but in the case of appraisal based on breeding value, no appraisal of any animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg production, or dairy value: *Provided*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

(c) Appraisals of animals shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals shall show the number of animals of each species and the value per head or the weight and value by pound.

(d) Appraisals of materials shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals of materials shall, when practicable, show the number, size or quantity, unit price, and total value of each kind of material appraised.

(e) Reports of appraisals shall be made in duplicate and signed by the appraiser, or appraisers, as the case may be. One copy shall be attached to the voucher in which compensation is claimed.

§ 53.4 Destruction of animals. (a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease shall be killed promptly after appraisal and disposed of by burial or burning, unless otherwise specifically provided by the Director of Division in extraordinary circumstances.

(b) The killing of animals and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of animals pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the animals and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials. (a) In order to prevent the spread of disease, materials contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be disinfected: *Provided, however,* That in all cases in which the cost of disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, the materials shall be destroyed, after appraisal as provided in § 53.3.

(b) The disinfection or destruction of materials under this section shall be under the supervision of a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a certificate identifying all materials which are destroyed, showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.6 Disinfection of animals. Animals of species not susceptible to the disease for which a quarantine has been established, but which have been exposed to the disease, shall be disinfected when necessary by such methods as the Director of Division shall prescribe from time to time.

§ 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials. All premises, including barns, corrals, stockyards and pens, and all cars, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances, and the materials thereon, shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of a Division employee whenever necessary for the control and eradication of disease. Expenses incurred in connection with such cleaning and disinfection shall be shared according to the agreement reached under

§ 53.2 with the State in which the work is done.

§ 53.8 Presentation of claims. Claims for (a) compensation for the value of animals, (b) cost of burial, burning or other disposition of animals, (c) the value of material destroyed, and (d) the expenses of destruction, shall each be presented, through the inspector in charge, to the Division on separate vouchers in form approved by the Director of Division.

§ 53.9 Mortgage and other liens against animals or materials. When animals or materials have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, and compensation therefor is claimed, the claimant shall declare any mortgages or liens against such animals or materials, and the inspector in charge shall take reasonable precaution to determine, prior to his approval of vouchers covering such compensation, who is the owner of the animals or materials and whether there are any such mortgage or other liens outstanding against them. If it appears that there are outstanding liens, a full report regarding them shall be made and shall accompany the voucher. Every such report shall include a description of the liens, the name of the person or persons having possession of the documentary evidence thereof, and a statement showing what arrangements, if any, have been made to discharge the liens. Every such report should also include a statement of any claims other than liens outstanding against the animals or materials destroyed.

§ 53.10 Claims not allowed. (a) The Department will not allow claims arising under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(b) Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

(c) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals or materials unless they shall have been appraised as prescribed in this part and the owners thereof shall have executed a written agreement to the appraisals.

Part 54—Animals Destroyed Because of Scrapie

Sec.

- 54.1 Definitions.
- 54.2 Cooperation with States.
- 54.3 Appraisal of animals.
- 54.4 Time limit for slaughter.
- 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.
- 54.6 Mortgages and other liens against animals.
- 54.7 Destruction of animals.
- 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.
- 54.9 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: §§ 54.1 to 54.9 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: §§ 54.1 to 54.9 appear at 23 F. R. 9986, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 54.1 Definitions. For the purpose of this part, the following words, names and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means destroyed by slaughter or by such other means as may be authorized by the Director of Division.

(d) "Animals" include sheep and/or goats.

§ 54.2 Cooperation with States. Upon determination by the Director of Division of the existence of scrapie, he shall solicit the cooperation of the proper State or Territory authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 54.3 Appraisal of animals. (a) Affected and exposed animals shall be appraised at their actual value at the place and time of appraisal by a representative of the Division and a representative of the State jointly, except that, if the owner and State authorities approve, such animals may be appraised by a representative of the Division alone.

(b) The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the value of similar animals of a like quality. Appraisals shall not exceed any limit set by the laws of the State or other agency which is cooperating with the Division in the payment of indemnity because of

scrapie.

§ 54.4 Time limit for slaughter. Animals slaughtered under this part shall be slaughtered within 15 days after the date of appraisal unless such time is specifically extended by the Director of Division.

§ 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter. Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department.

§ 54.6 Mortgages and other liens against animals. (a) When animals have been destroyed pursuant to this part, the inspector in charge shall take reasonable precaution to determine, prior to his approval of vouchers in which compensation therefore is claimed, who is the owner of the animals and whether there are any mortgage or other liens outstanding against the animals. If it appears that there are outstanding liens, a full report regarding the same shall be made and shall accompany the voucher. Every such report shall include a description of the liens, the name of the person or persons having possession of the documentary evidence thereof, and a statement showing what arrangements, if any have been made, to discharge the liens. Every such report should also include a statement of any claims, other than liens, outstanding against the animals destroyed of which the inspector in charge may have knowledge.

(b) When it appears that there are no outstanding liens or claims against the animals a statement to this effect, signed by the owner, shall accompany the voucher.

§ 54.7 Destruction of animals. (a) Animals affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be destroyed under this part only after obtaining the written agreement of the owner to accept, as compensation in full from the United States, 50 percent of the difference between the appraisal value and the salvage value not to exceed \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(b) Animals which are exposed to but

which do not show visible symptoms of scrapie and whose flesh can be saved for food without risk of spreading the disease may be slaughtered in an establishment approved by the Director of Division.

§ 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed. (a) Owners of animals destroyed in accordance with this part because such animals are affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each animal so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) The Federal indemnity shall be limited to \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(c) The Division may indemnify owners up to the limitations specified in this part whether or not the State participates in indemnity payment.

(d) Animals presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their certificate of registry at the time of appraisal, or they shall be appraised as grades: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of such proof of purebreeding the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of registration to the appraiser.

§ 54.9 Claims not allowed. (a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals unless they have been previously appraised, and the owners thereof shall have executed agreements, in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations pertaining to scrapie including the necessary cleaning and disinfection of his premises and conveyances.

Part 55—Cattle Destroyed Because of Anaplasmosis

Sec.

- 55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.
- 55.2 Appraisal of animals.
- 55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: §§ 55.1 to 55.3 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: §§ 55.1 to 55.3 appear at 23 F. R. 9986, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis. Upon agreement of the authorities of the Territory of Hawaii to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of anaplasmosis of cattle and to pay 50 percent of the expenses of the purchase and disposition of cattle affected by the disease, the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service is hereby authorized to agree on the part of the Department to cooperate with the Territory in the control and eradication of the subject disease and to pay not more than 50 percent of such expenses.

§ 55.2 Appraisal of animals. Animals required to be destroyed because of being infected with anaplasmosis shall be appraised by an officially designated representative of the Animal Disease Eradication Division or the Territory of Hawaii and shall be destroyed within a period of time acceptable to the Director of the Division. Such appraisal shall be based on the actual value of the cattle at the time and place of appraisal.

§ 55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed. (a) Owners of affected cattle destroyed in accordance with this part shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed one-half the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value but the payment shall not exceed the amount paid by the Territory of Hawaii.

(b) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(c) Claims will not be allowed for expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction.

(d) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed arising out of the destruction of animals unless they shall have been appraised as described in this part and the owner thereof shall execute a written agreement to the appraisals.

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

Part 71—General Provisions

Sec.

- 71.1 Definitions.
- 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.
- 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals generally prohibited.
- 71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises.
- 71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.
- 71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.
- 71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.
- 71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.
- 71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.
- 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.
- 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.
- 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.
- 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.
- 71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.
- 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.
- 71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.
- 71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 71.1 to 71.17 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 41 Stat. 699, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a, 114a-1, 116, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265; as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 123, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 71.1 to 71.17 appear at 23 F. R. 9987, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 71.1 Definitions. For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.
- (b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division.
- (c) *Division inspector.* An inspector of the Division.
- (d) *Tick infested.* Infested with the tick *Margaropus annulatus*.
- (e) *Quarantined area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
- (f) *Free area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.
- (g) *Stockers and feeders.* Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.
- (h) *Public stockyards.* Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.
- (i) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.
- (j) *Accredited herd.* One officially declared by the Division and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.
- (k) *Designated dipping station.* A point mutually agreed upon by the Division and the State livestock sanitary authorities, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the area of that State quarantined for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.

(l) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement

of diseased livestock. When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists; and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of livestock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

§ 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals generally prohibited. Animals affected with splenetic fever, scabies, dourine, hog cholera, swine plague, vesicular exanthema, tuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie, paratuberculosis, glanders, lip-and-leg ulceration, anthrax, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock, or which are tick infested, shall not be moved interstate: *Provided, however,* That domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis or paratuberculosis, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of Part 78 of this subchapter in the case of brucellosis reactors and with the provisions of Part 80 of this subchapter in the case of paratuberculosis reactors, and that cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, which are not affected with any other disease referred to above and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of § 77.8 of this subchapter. Before offering cattle or other livestock for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that such animals are not affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and have not been exposed to the contagion or infection of any such disease by contact with other animals so diseased or by location, in pens, cars, or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained animals so diseased.

§ 71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning

and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises. Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the interstate transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfection. If a car in which such animals have been moved interstate is removed from destination or unloading point without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals or animals carrying the infection of such disease, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such final carrier shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected: *Provided,* That if said final carrier is what is known as a terminal railroad, and said car or cars shall have been delivered by such final carrier to the railroad from which it received said car or cars, such final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, inform the Division of the name of the railroad to which such car was delivered and said last-mentioned railroad shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, locate said car on its own or other lines and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such last-mentioned railroad shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected. Transportation companies which have received cars that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and which cars have been moved interstate from the point at which such animals

were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, shall furnish to the Division, when requested, the complete car-movement and interchange record of such cars.

§ 71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement. Except as provided in § 71.7 cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other livestock affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be moved interstate for any purpose until the said cars, boats, or other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected. No transportation company which receives notice from the Division that a car has contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall thereafter move the said car in interstate commerce until it has been cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination. Cars or boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in §§ 71.9-71.11, under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however,* That if the animals contained therein are destined to points at which Division inspection is maintained but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the Division, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under Division supervision.

§ 71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required. Yards and premises which have contained interstate shipments of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other

animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Division employee or an authorized State employee in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11, and any animals unloaded into such yards or premises before they have been so cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter be classed as exposed animals and shall not be moved interstate except in compliance with the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting. (a) Cars required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, including all the ledges and framework outside; clean the exterior and interior of the cars; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

(b) Boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks, stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

(c) Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by the regulations in this subchapter to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

§ 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants. (a) The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(1) "Cresylic disinfectant" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1

gallon of water.

(2) Liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(3) Chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(b) The use of "cresylic disinfectant" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission from the Division for the use of his products in official disinfection. To obtain such permission manufacturers shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(2) To prevent confusion, the product of each manufacturer and distributor shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the Director of the Division.

§ 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications. The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of § 71.10 (b) (3):

(a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25° C. (77° F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility-degree test).

(c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

(d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C₆H₅OH).

(e) The methods of determining com-

pliance with the specifications in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section will be those described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1308, Chemical and Physical Methods for the Control of Saponified Cresol Solutions, so far as they are applicable.

(f) Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap, but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

§ 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis. (a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water is permitted in tuberculosis eradication work for disinfecting infected premises following the removal of cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.

§ 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector. All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock shall, when directed by a Division inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such animals are found upon such inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a Division inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter governing the interstate movement of animals infected with or which have been exposed to the infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure

thereto such animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

§ 71.14 *Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.* When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

§ 71.15 *Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.* No livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment or moved to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

§ 71.16 *Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement—(a) Assistance and facilities.* When animals are to be inspected and certified by a Division inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

(b) *Certificates and other statements to accompany shipments.* Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of the regulations in this subchapter as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any animal or class of animals, or any animal or class of animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing, no such animal or animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(1) In the case of such movement by

a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the animal or animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such animal or animals, and accompany such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference.

(2) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the animal or animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the animal or animals are delivered.

§ 71.17 *Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.* No dead animal shall be offered or accepted for transportation or transported in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Part 72—Texas (Splenic) Fever in Cattle

Sect.

72.1	Ticks (<i>Margaropus annulatus</i>); interstate movement of infested or exposed cattle, horses, mules, or asses prohibited.
72.2	Splenic or tick fever in cattle in described territory in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle.
72.3	Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States.
72.4	Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.
72.5	Area quarantined in Texas.
72.6	Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.
72.7	Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.
72.8	Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.

72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.

72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling.

72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.

72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.

72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, or litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

72.21 Horses, mules, and asses infested with or exposed to cattle ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.

72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.

72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

AUTHORITY: §§ 72.1 to 72.24 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 72.1 to 72.24 appear at 23 F. R. 9989, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 72.1 Ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) ; interstate movement of infested or exposed cattle, horses, mules, or asses prohibited. No cattle, horses, mules, or asses infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise

moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in described territory in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle. Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and in the Territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Therefore, those portions of the State of Texas and the Territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States described in §§ 72.3, 72.4, and 72.5 are hereby quarantined, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 71 of this chapter.

§ 72.3 Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States. The entire Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States is quarantined.

§ 72.4 Area quarantined in Puerto Rico. The entire Territory is quarantined.

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas. The following portions of the specified Counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of Cameron County lying south of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Brownsville ship channel enters the Gulf of Mexico, following said ship channel in a southwesterly direction to where the large Hydrocol ditch enters the ship channel, approximately 16 miles; thence, following the ditch in a northerly direction to the intersection of this ditch and the Rancho Viejo Floodway, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Rancho Viejo Floodway (part of which is known as Ranchito Viejo Resaca) to where the Rancho Viejo Floodway crosses a dirt road known as the Grove Park Highway, approximately 12 miles; thence, in a northerly direction along this road to the Olmito cut-off road, approximately 1 mile; thence, in a westerly direction along the Olmito cut-off road to the Barreda cut-off road, approximately 1 mile; thence, in a northerly direction along the Barreda cut-off road to the Ranchito Viejo Resaca, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Ranchito Viejo Resaca in a northwesterly direction to Sam Houston Boulevard, approximately 10 miles; thence, in a southwesterly direction along this road to the intersection of Rangerville-Sam Benito road, approximately 3 miles; thence, in a northwesterly direction along this road to the intersection of the Rangerville-Harlingen

te Road, approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, in a southerly direction along this road to the intersection of the SB & RGV (MP) Railroad, approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, following this railroad in a westerly direction to the Cameron-Hidalgo County line, approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

(b) That portion of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the SB & RGV (MP) Railroad intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County line; thence, in a westerly direction along this railroad to where it intersects the east McAllen road, approximately 24 miles; continuing along this railroad for an additional one mile to where it intersects the townsite of Hidalgo; thence, in a northerly direction along this railroad to a curve, approximately 2 miles; thence, in a westerly direction along this railroad to where it intersects the Taylor road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, in a southerly direction along this road to where it intersects the International Boundary Commission levee, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this levee to where it intersects the Granjeno Main canal, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this canal to where it intersects the Old Military road, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, in a westerly direction along the north boundary of this road to where it intersects the Abram road, approximately 8 miles; thence, in a northerly direction along the east boundary of this road to where it intersects the U. S. Highway No. 83, approximately 2 miles; thence, in a westerly direction along U. S. Highway No. 83 to where it intersects the Hidalgo-Starr County line, approximately 10 miles;

(c) That portion of Kinney County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the U. S. Highway No. 277 intersects the Maverick-Kinney County line, following U. S. Highway No. 277 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Val Verde County line at Sycamore Creek, approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(d) That portion of Maverick County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the Laredo-Eagle Pass River road intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, following this Laredo-Eagle Pass River road to where it intersects the north survey line of the Kifuri Overall Factory premise, approximately 43 miles; thence, west along the south fence line of the Southern Pacific Railroad to where it intersects the west fence line of the railroad property, which is located at the east end of Southern Pacific Railroad trestle leading to the bridge across the Rio Grande river,

approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, north along the S. P. R. R. west fence line to where it intersects the southwest corner of Fort Duncan Park, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ mile; thence, following the west fence line of Fort Duncan Park in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the park, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, east along the north fence line of this park to its northeast corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, south along the east fence line of Fort Duncan Park to where it intersects Williamson Street, approximately 200 yards; thence, following Williamson Street east to where it intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately $\frac{1}{5}$ mile; thence, following the Southern Pacific Railroad in a northerly direction to the north city limits of Eagle Pass Townsite, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north city limits of Eagle Pass Townsite west to where it intersects the west fence line of Highway No. 277 (Eagle Pass-Del Rio), approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, north on Highway No. 277 to where it intersects the north fence line of the DeBona Estate property, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, east along the north fence line of this property to where it intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, north along the S. P. Railroad to where it intersects the south fence of the DeBona Farm, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, west along the south fence of this farm to where it intersects U. S. Highway No. 277, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, north along Highway No. 277 to where it intersects the southeast corner of the L. L. Little Ranch, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence line of the L. L. Little Ranch in a westerly direction to the Maverick County Canal, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the meanderings of this canal in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Quarantine fence, approximately 3 miles; thence, following this quarantine fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Everett Townsend Ranch fence, approximately 9 miles; thence, following the east fence of the Townsend Ranch in a northerly direction to where it intersects U. S. Highway No. 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following U. S. Highway No. 277 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Kinney County line, approximately 6 miles.

(e) That portion of Starr County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point on the Hidalgo-Starr County line where Highway No. 83 intersects this line and following Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to the Rio Grande Brick Factory property, approximately 13 miles; thence, in a westerly direction along the south fence of the Will McMurray Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, north on Will McMurray Ranch fence to where it intersects the Brazil Ranch fence, approximately 5 miles; thence, west on south fence of Brazil Ranch approximately

$\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, in a northwesterly direction on Brazil Ranch fence approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, west on Brazil Ranch fence approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, north on Brazil Ranch fence approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, west on Brazil Ranch fence approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, south on Sagunada Ranch fence line approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, west on Sagunada Ranch fence line to where it intersects Luis Martinez Ranch fence line, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles (intersects at Highway No. 755); thence, in a northwesterly direction on the Luis Martinez Ranch fence line approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, west on Luis Martinez Ranch north fence line approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, south on Luis Martinez Ranch fence line approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, west on George Decker's Ranch south fence line approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, north on George Decker's Ranch fence line approximately $\frac{1}{6}$ mile; thence, in a northwesterly direction on George Decker's fence line, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, north on the west fence lines of the George Decker, Sagunada and Perdenal Ranches to where it intersects the Charco Blanco road, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, west along the Charco Blanco road to where it intersects E. G. Gonzalez east fence line, approximately 4 miles; thence, south on E. G. Gonzalez fence line to where it intersects the Rio Grande City-El Sauz road, approximately 6 miles; thence, in a northwesterly direction along the Rio Grande City-El Sauz road to where it intersects the west fence line of the E. G. Gonzalez Ranch approximately 5 miles; thence, north on E. G. Gonzalez west fence line to where it intersects Resendez Brothers fence line, approximately 5 miles; thence, west on Resendez Brothers fence line, to where it intersects Garceno-Hebronville road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, south on Garceno-Hebronville road to where it intersects La Gloria Ranch northeast fence line, approximately 1 mile; thence, southeast on La Gloria Ranch fence line approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, south on La Gloria and C. C. Gonzalez east fence line to the southeast corner of the C. C. Gonzalez Ranch, approximately 2 miles; thence, west on C. C. Gonzalez south fence line to where it intersects Garceno-Hebronville road, approximately 1 mile; thence, south on Garceno-Hebronville road to Las Ojas filling station, approximately 2 miles; thence, west on Moreno road to the west line of Porcion No. 73, approximately 5 miles; thence, north on the west line of Porcion No. 73 to where it intersects the south fence of the Juan Margo Ranch, approximately 3 miles; thence, west on the south fence of the Juan Margo Ranch to where it intersects the Hebronville-Roma road, approximately 2 miles; thence, south on the Hebronville-Roma road to where it intersects Highway No. 83, approximately 5 miles; thence, in a northwesterly direction along this Highway to the southwest corner of the H. P. Guerra Anaqua pasture, approximately 3 miles; thence, north along H. P. Guerra Anaqua pasture fence to where it

intersects M. Ramirez fence, approximately $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, in a northwesterly direction along the M. Ramirez, F. Hinojosa and M. Gonzalez fences to the H. P. Guerra Sandia pasture fence, approximately 3 miles; thence, in a southwesterly direction along the H. P. Guerra fence to old Highway No. 83, approximately 3 miles; thence, in a northwesterly direction along old Highway No. 83 to the Starr-Zapata County line, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

(f) That portion of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where U. S. Highway No. 277 intersects the Kinney-Val Verde County line at Sycamore Creek, following U. S. Highway No. 277 to where it intersects the north fence of the W. L. Moody Ranch, adjacent to the Del Rio Townsite, approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Moody Ranch north fence line in a westerly direction to where it intersects the South Loop road at a corner post, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the South Loop road or city boundary line in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Southern Pacific Railroad in a northerly direction to a point on the bank of the Rio Grande River known as the Hanging Rock of the Southern Pacific, approximately 10 miles.

(g) That portion of Webb County lying south and west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where the west fence of the Joe Amberson Ranch intersects the south fence of the Alejandro Viduari Estate Ranch, approximately 25 miles south of Laredo, Webb County, Texas; thence, following said fence, south fence of Viduari Ranch, in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Viduari Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, north along this fence to the northeast corner of this same pasture, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, west along the Viduari pasture north fence to where it intersects the Laredo-Zapata road, U. S. Highway No. 83, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the east fence line of U. S. Highway 83 in a northerly direction to the La Pita Mangana road, approximately 14 miles; thence, following the north fence line of the La Pita Mangana road to where it intersects the east fence of the Richter trap, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence lines of the Wormser, Vasquez, and Gili premises to where it intersects the Zapata-Hebronville road, U. S. Highway No. 59, or the northwest corner of the Gili premise, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following Highway No. 59 (this is a by-pass of Laredo from Highway No. 83 into Highway No. 59) in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the A. M. Brun Estate Target Range pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence

north along said fence line to where it intersects the south line of the Rafael Saenz Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, east along the south fence line of the Saenz Ranch to where it intersects the A. M. Bruni Ranch Colorado pasture fence, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, north along Colorado pasture fence line to where it intersects the L. R. Ortiz Ranch south fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, west along the Ortiz fence line to where it intersects the southwest corner of the Winch pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, north along the west fence of the Winch pasture to where it intersects the south fence line of the L. R. Ortiz Ranch, approximately 1 mile; thence, west along the Ortiz fence line to where it intersects the Laredo Army Airfield, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, west along the north fence of the Laredo Army Airfield to where it intersects the paved army airfield road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the paved army airfield road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Quiote pasture fence at the Quiote pasture cattle guard, approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south fence line of the Quiote pasture to the southwest corner of this pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west fence line of the Quiote pasture to where it intersects the south fence of the U. S. Target Range or Farias Porcion, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south fence line of the Target Range or Farias Porcion in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of Highway No. 81, approximately 3 miles; thence, following this Highway No. 81 in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence line of the L. R. Ortiz Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, west along the south fence of the L. R. Ortiz Ranch to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass River road, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following this road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Dolores Ranch of Charles W. Dick, approximately $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the double south fence (this Dolores Ranch is double fenced, 60 foot dead space, on the south, west and north and east) of the Dolores Ranch in a westerly direction to where it turns north, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of this ranch in a northerly direction to where it turns east, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of this ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo-Eagle Pass River road, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, north along this road to where it intersects the Webb-Maverick County line, approximately $43\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

(h) That portion of Zapata County lying west of the following-described line:

Beginning at a point where old Highway No. 83 intersects the Zapata-Starr County line and following the Starr-Zapata County

line in a northeasterly direction approximately $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mile; thence, following Yzaguirre Brothers and Guerra Brothers fence lines in a westerly direction to where it intersects old Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following Yzaguirre Brothers and Guerra Brothers fence in a northeasterly direction approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, continuing along said fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Falcon Road, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, continuing to follow the Yzaguirre Brothers and Ramos Brothers fence in a northwesterly direction to the L. Ramirez and Brothers fence line, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following the L. Ramirez and Brothers fence line in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects old Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to a cattle guard on the J. M. Sanchez fence line, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the J. M. Sanchez fence line in a northeasterly direction to a fence line of the Y. Ramirez Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the J. M. Sanchez and Y. Ramirez fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it joins L. J. Ramirez fence line, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following the J. M. Sanchez and L. J. Ramirez fence line in a southwesterly direction to where fence turns in a northwesterly direction, approximately 1 mile; thence, following said fence in a northwesterly direction to where it joins the Juan M. Vela fence line, approximately $4\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, following Juan M. Vela and L. J. Ramirez fence line in a northeasterly direction to a cross fence in the Juan M. Vela pasture, approximately 1 mile; thence, following cross fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it joins the L. J. Ramirez fence line, approximately 1 mile; thence, following L. J. Ramirez fence line and Juan M. Vela fence line in a southwesterly direction approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following cross fence of L. J. Ramirez pasture in a northwesterly direction to G. Flores fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the G. Flores and L. J. Ramirez fence line in a southwesterly direction to where said fence turns northwest, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following said fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it turns southwest, approximately $\frac{9}{10}$ mile; thence, following said fence in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects old Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to the Juan Gutierrez Ranch fence, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the fence line of the Juan Gutierrez and Alejandros community in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects a cross fence in Alejandros Community pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following said cross fence in a northwesterly direction to where it joins Serapio Vela fence line, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile; thence, following Serapio Vela fence line in a southwesterly direction to where it turns northwest, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile;

thence, following Serapio Vela fence in a northwesterly direction to where it turns southwest, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ mile; thence, following said fence in a southwesterly direction to where it joins old Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Serapio Vela pasture, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Serapio Vela and E. Vela Estate fence line in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects new U. S. Highway No. 83, approximately 5 miles; thence, following southwest right-of-way fence line of relocated Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to the intersection of said right-of-way fence line with the Humberto Vela and E. Vela Estate fence line approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the E. Vela Estate fence line in a southwesterly direction to old Highway No. 83, approximately 5 miles; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Humberto Vela pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ mile; thence, following the Humberto Vela and S. Garcia fence line in a northeasterly direction to the S. Garcia east field fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following this east field fence in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the C. Martinez south fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; hence, following the C. Martinez south fence in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the E. Gonzales Ranch, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the C. Martinez and E. Gonzales fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the H. Salinas fence line, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following H. Salinas and C. Martinez fence line in a southwesterly direction to old Highway No. 83, approximately 4 miles; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the south fence line of the Lobo Ranch, a distance of approximately 7 miles; thence, following the Lobo Ranch and the Sabas Vasquez fence line in a northeasterly direction to a point where said fence intersects the south right-of-way fence line of new Highway No. 83, a distance of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, northwesterly, following the south right-of-way fence line of new Highway No. 83 to the intersection of the Lobo Ranch and F. Cuellar fence, a distance of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the said F. Cuellar east fence line in a southwesterly direction to the intersection of the said fence with the L. L. Haynes fence line, a distance of approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the L. L. Haynes and F. Cuellar fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it turns southwest, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following said fence line in a southwesterly direction to where F. Cuellar fence line corners with Lee Gonzalez fence line, approximately 2 miles; thence, following the F. Cuellar and Lee Gonzalez fence line in a northwesterly direction to where said fence

joins the G. Thatcher fence line, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the F. Cuellar and G. Thatcher fence line in a northwesterly direction to where it turns southwest, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, continuing to follow said fence line in a southwesterly direction to a cattle guard on the Old Zapata-Hebronville road, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the fence line of H. Cuellar, and Zapata Townsite (old Zapata) in a northwesterly direction approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile and continuing on fence line of P. Ramirez and Zapata Townsite (old Zapata) in a northwesterly direction to where this fence joins the C. P. Flores Ranch fence line, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the C. P. Flores fence line in a southwesterly direction to where it turns northwest, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the C. P. Flores fence line in a northwesterly direction to the corner of the E. Cuellar field, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the E. Cuellar and C. P. Flores fence line in a southwesterly direction to cross fence in the C. P. Flores pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following cross fence in a northwesterly direction to where it joins the P. Ramirez pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following this same fence in a northwesterly direction through the P. Ramirez, M. Medina, Mike Cuellar, Manuel Cuellar and Brothers and C. Villareal ranches to where it intersects old Highway No. 83, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northwesterly direction to where it intersects the Uribeno Community pasture southeast corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Uribeno Community pasture southeast fence in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects new U. S. Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following new U. S. Highway No. 83 in a westerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Uribeno Community pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Uribeno Community pasture in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects old Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following old Highway No. 83 in a northerly direction to where it intersects with new Highway No. 83, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following U. S. Highway No. 83 in northerly direction to the La Perla Farm cattle guard, approximately 18 miles; thence, following the Joe Amberson Ranch west fence line in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Alejandro Viduari Estate Ranch south fence line, approximately 5 miles.

§ 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement. Cattle of the quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted, which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice in a permitted arsenical solution at a public stockyards

or designated dipping station located within the State of their origin, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of a Division inspector in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture at such public stockyards or designated dipping station and which just prior to final dipping are inspected by a Division inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may upon certification by said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States. Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, which on inspection by a Division inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping in an approved arsenical solution under the supervision of a Division inspector and certification by the said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector. Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a Division inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required. All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a Division inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by § 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and

shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by the division.

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination. All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises. Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited. The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling. The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry. The dip at present permitted by the Department is an arsenical solution which shall at all times show a minimum of twenty-two hundredths percent of arsenious oxide in solution, as indicated by the Division field test for the arsenical dipping bath.¹ A proprietary brand of arsenical solution may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division; and no dip will hereafter be given Department permission for official use in the dipping of cattle for ticks unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Division (a) that the strength of the bath prepared there-

¹ Description available on application to the Department.

from may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical, portable testing outfit; (b) that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability. The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of arsenical cattle dips for use under the provisions of this part.

(a) The product must remain a uniform liquid when held at the temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product must be readily and completely miscible with water when added thereto in the proportion and in the manner employed for the preparation of dipping baths (solubility test).

(c) The product must contain arsenious oxide within the limits of 28.2 and 30.7 grams per 100 cubic centimeters measured at 25° C. (77° F.).

(d) The product must contain soap, derived from an appropriate soap base, in quantity not less than one-half the quantity of arsenious oxide present. The soap is to be reckoned as potassium soap, exclusive of glycerin and unsaponified matter.

(e) The product must contain tar acids derived from commercial cresylic acid in such proportion that equivalent potassium cresylate, when added to the soap content, shall yield a combined content of soap and cresylate not less than the content of arsenious oxide.

(f) The product must not contain an unnecessary excess of alkali.

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States. When the cattle are to be dipped under Division supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to a Division inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss

or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendation of State authorities; facilities. When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the Director of Division as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement. The facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose—(a) Specifications for construction and maintenance. Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by the Division. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in subparagraphs (1) to (6) of this paragraph.

(1) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in subparagraph (3)

of this paragraph.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

§ 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable—(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director Division.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.7: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regula-*

tions. Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, or litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected. Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted. The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Director of Division, be permitted: *Provided,* That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

§ 72.21 Horses, mules, and asses infested with or exposed to cattle ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle. Horses, mules, and asses which are infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated in accordance with the requirements set forth in this part governing the interstate movement of cattle of the quarantined area infested with or exposed to tick infestation.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises;

cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals. Cars and other vehicles, and yard, pens, chutes, or other premises, which have contained interstate shipments of animals infested with or exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11.

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected. Cars or other vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.11 before being moved interstate.

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required. The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or disinfected by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under Division supervision, by saturating it with any permitted disinfectant (see §§ 71.10, 71.11 of this subchapter), or otherwise disposed of under permission from the Director of Division.

Part 73—Scabies in Cattle

Sec.

- 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.
- 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.
- 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.
- 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.
- 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.
- 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.
- 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.
- 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.
- 73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.
- 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.
- 73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

AUTHORITY: §§ 73.1 to 73.11 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 73.1 to 73.11 appear at 23 F. R. 9993, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited—(a) Cattle affected with scabies. No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies. No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) Cattle from area quarantined for scabies. No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

§ 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter—(a) Conditions under which permitted after one dipping. Cattle which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division inspector within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) They shall not be diverted en route.

(2) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

(b) After one dipping; to be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped by owner. Cattle shipped interstate subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

(c) When part of diseased herd not visibly affected. Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recog-

nized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6.

(2) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement.

(d) *Undiseased herds in quarantined area; conditions under which permitted.* Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

§ 73.3 *Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.* Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a Division inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under Division supervision at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under Division supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

§ 73.4 *Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.* Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a Division inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the Director of the Division; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in

accordance with § 73.6, and the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 73.5 *Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.* Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease or exposure thereto.

§ 73.6 *Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.* When cattle are shipped as "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than 5 1/2 by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1 1/2 inches in height, the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a

Division inspector.

§ 73.7 *Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.* No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, *Provided,* That in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Division inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

§ 73.8 *Cattle infected or exposed during transit—(a) Healthy cattle from unquarantined State exposed en route.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed cattle.

(b) *Interstate shipments of cattle under Division certificate found affected or exposed en route.* Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a Division inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed cattle are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 73.9 *Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.* No

cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the cattle are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies: *Provided,* That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of cattle unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale. If cattle affected with scabies are introduced into the noninfectious yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision.

§ 73.10 *Permitted dips; substances allowed.* (a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, under Division supervision, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine.

(3) Benzene Hexachloride (BHC) and Lindane dips made and maintained at a concentration of 0.075 percent gamma isomer.

(b) A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip or nicotine dip may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division.

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved¹ by the Division. The dipping

¹ The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 5 cents a copy. A field test outfit at present approved by the Division for nicotine-dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "Field test outfit N-3." (Description available on application to the Department.)

bath for the benzene hexachloride and lindane dips must be used at a temperature of less than 80° F., and must be maintained at all times at a concentration of 0.075 percent gamma isomer.¹

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in cattle, the Division will consider, among other things, whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 73.11 *Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.* Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

Part 74—Scabies in Sheep

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

Sec. 74.1 Interstate movement of affected sheep prohibited.
74.6 Sheep affected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.
74.7 From quarantine area; prohibited except as provided.
74.8 When scab present whole flock classed as diseased; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.
74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.
74.11 Exposed but not diseased sheep; conditions under which sending permitted to recognized slaughtering center without dipping.
74.12 Interstate movement from quarantined area; permitted on inspection and certification.
74.13 Interstate movement of exposed, not diseased, sheep to recognized slaughtering center; conditions un-

¹Inasmuch as care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration when these wettable powders are employed, detailed instruction will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

der which permitted.

74.14 Exposed but undiseased sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division inspection and certification.
74.15 Placarding of cars and marking of billing of carriers.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

74.16 Affected sheep from free or quarantined area permitted for any purpose on two dippings.
74.17 Undiseased but exposed sheep permitted for any purpose on one dipping.
74.18 Unaffected and unexposed sheep from quarantined area permitted for any purpose after Division inspection and certification.

MOVEMENT FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of quarantined sheep or on Division certification.

SHIP SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

74.20 Undiseased and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.
74.21 Sheep diseased or exposed en route under Division certification; handled as diseased or exposed.

SHIPMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

74.22 Interstate shipment; conditions under which permitted.
74.23 Interstate shipment prohibited unless for slaughter.

PERMITTED DIPS

74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.

AUTHORITY: §§ 74.1 to 74.25 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 74.1 to 74.25 appear at 23 F. R. 9995, Dec. 23, 1958.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 74.1. *Interstate movement of affected sheep prohibited.* No sheep affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 74.6 *Sheep affected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.* No sheep which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies

shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

§ 74.7 From quarantined area; prohibited except as provided. No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep except as provided in this part.

§ 74.8 When scab present whole flock classed as diseased; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited. All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as diseased sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as provided in this part. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment or both—is prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

§ 74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping. Sheep which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division inspector within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate, for immediate slaughter, to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(b) The cars or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Sheep," in accordance with § 74.15.

(c) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyard set aside for the receipt of such sheep and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than slaughter.

§ 74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped. Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.9 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

§ 74.11 Exposed but not diseased sheep; conditions under which sending

permitted to recognized slaughtering center without dipping. Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be shipped or transported interstate by rail from the free area, without dipping, to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, provided that the cars are placarded and the billing is marked "Exposed Sheep for Slaughter," in accordance with § 74.15.

§ 74.12 Interstate movement from quarantined area; permitted on inspection and certification. Sheep of the quarantined area may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter provided they have been inspected by a Division inspector and found free from the disease or exposure thereto and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector to that effect.

§ 74.13 Interstate movement of exposed, not diseased, sheep to recognized slaughtering center; conditions under which permitted. Sheep of the quarantined area which have been exposed to scabies but are not affected therewith may be shipped or transported interstate, for immediate slaughter, to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall be inspected by a Division inspector and certified to be free from scabies.

(b) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(c) The cars or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Exposed Sheep For Slaughter," in accordance with § 74.15.

§ 74.14 Exposed but undiseased sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division inspection and certification. Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.13 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of shipment or shall be dipped once in a permitted dip under Division supervision.

§ 74.15 Placarding of cars and marking of billing of carriers. When sheep are shipped for slaughter in accordance with §§ 74.9, 74.11, 74.13, the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous placard, not less than 5 1/2 by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than 1 1/2 inches in height, the words, "Dipped, Scabby Sheep," or

"Exposed Sheep For Slaughter," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of such papers the words "Dipped Scabby Sheep," or "Exposed Sheep For Slaughter," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the cars containing the sheep shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Sheep," or "Exposed Sheep For Slaughter," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a Division inspector.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

§ 74.16 *Affected sheep from free or quarantined area permitted for any purpose on two dippings.* Sheep which were affected with scabies just prior to shipment may be moved interstate for any purpose from the free area or from the quarantined area after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division inspector, and are so certified by such inspector.

§ 74.17 *Undiseased but exposed sheep permitted for any purpose on one dipping.* Sheep that are not diseased with scabies but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate, for any purpose after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

§ 74.18 *Unaffected and unexposed sheep from quarantined area permitted for any purpose after Division inspection and certification.* Sheep of the quarantined area which are not affected with and have not been exposed to scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been inspected by a Division inspector and found to be free from the disease or exposure thereto when accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector to that effect.

MOVEMENT FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA
AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

§ 74.19 *Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of quarantined sheep or on Division certification.* No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such sheep may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of sheep of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, provided that in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of sheep of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to sheep of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Division inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

§ 74.20 *Undiseased and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.* If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed sheep.

§ 74.21 *Sheep diseased or exposed en route under Division certification; handled as diseased or exposed.* Sheep shipped interstate under a certificate

from a Division inspector, or other sheep which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed sheep are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

SHIPMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

§ 74.22 *Interstate shipment; conditions under which permitted.* No sheep shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the sheep are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of sheep unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale.

§ 74.23 *Interstate shipment prohibited unless for slaughter.* No sheep shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards for purposes other than slaughter, without being dipped under Division supervision: *Provided*, That where a part or all of the stockyards is reserved and set apart for the reception of noninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free from contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases, sheep may be shipped interstate from such noninfectious yards or portions thereof, without such dipping. If sheep affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease are introduced into the noninfected yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by the said sheep shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision.

PERMITTED DIPS

§ 74.24 *Permitted dips; substances allowed.* (a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, under Division supervision, of sheep affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of

nicotine.

(3) Benzene Hexachloride (BHC) and lindane dips made and maintained at a concentration of 0.06 percent gamma isomer.

(b) A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip or nicotine dip may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 1½ percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved¹ by the Division. The dipping bath for the benzene hexachloride and lindane dips must be used at a temperature of less than 80° F., and must be maintained at all times at a concentration of 0.06 percent gamma isomer.¹

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in sheep, the Division will consider, among other things whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

§ 74.25 *Required if contained diseased sheep.* Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

Part 75—Dourine in Horses and Asses

Sec.

75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.

75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 to § 73.10.

certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 75.1 to 75.3 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 75.1 to 75.3 appear at 23 F. R. 9997, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required. No horses, or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without Division inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

§ 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test. If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a Division inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

§ 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals. When it is necessary, in order to prevent the spread of dourine and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the Department will cooperate with State and Federal governmental agencies in the purchase of diseased animals in the following manner:

(a) The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the com-

plement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and a representative of the cooperating agency, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) The Department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, not to exceed \$100, if the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the Department on account of the destruction of the animal in question: *Provided*. That if the eradication work is carried on in cooperation with a Federal agency the Department may pay all of the appraised value, not to exceed \$100.

Part 76—Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, and Other Communicable Swine Diseases

Subpart A—General Restrictions

Sec.	Subpart A—General Restrictions
76.1	Interstate movement of diseased swine prohibited.
76.3	Interstate movement of swine from public stockyards for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes prohibited except as provided.
76.4	Movements from public stockyards to recognized slaughtering center; when permitted.
76.5	Movements from public stockyards to States requiring 3 weeks segregation; when permitted.
76.6	When shipment permitted owner to observe State requirements at destination.
76.7	Disinfection of cars and vehicles which have contained interstate shipments of diseased swine.
76.8	Interstate transportation of swine except for immediate slaughter; requirements.

Subpart B—Swine Diseases Spread Through Raw Garbage

76.25	Definitions.
76.26	Notice relating to existence of contagion of swine diseases and regulations governing the interstate movement of swine and swine products.
76.27	Notice and quarantine.
76.28	General restrictions.
76.29	Movement of specially processed swine products.
76.30	Movement of swine and swine products from a non-quarantined area.
76.31	Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.
76.32	Movement of swine and swine prod-

ucts through a quarantined area.

76.33 Movement of swine and swine products which have been exposed to or affected with vesicular exanthe ma.

76.34 Special processing of swine products.

76.35 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles and facilities.

76.36 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards.

76.37 Disinfectants to be used.

SOURCE: §§ 76.1 to 76.37 appear at 23 F. R. 9997, Dec. 23, 1958, except as otherwise noted.

SUBPART A—GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

AUTHORITY: §§ 76.1 to 76.8 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

§ 76.1 *Interstate movement of diseased swine prohibited.* No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be shipped, transported, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 76.3 *Interstate movement of swine from public stockyards for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes prohibited except as provided.* No swine shall be shipped, driven, or transported interstate from public stockyards for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes, except as provided in §§ 76.4-76.6.

§ 76.4 *Movements from public stockyards to recognized slaughtering center; when permitted.* Swine may be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate from public stockyards to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter and shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose.

§ 76.5 *Movements from public stockyards to States requiring 3 weeks segregation; when permitted.* Swine may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate from public stockyards for any purpose to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported hogs for a period of not less than three weeks, provided that the following requirements are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The swine shall be inspected by a Division inspector at such yards.

(b) If the swine upon such inspection are found to be affected with cholera, they shall be treated by a competent veterinarian under Division supervision in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth in

paragraph (d); and at the expiration of not less than 30 days, if found upon examination to be free from disease, they may be released for any purpose after disinfection in accordance with paragraph (e).

(c) If upon such inspection the swine are found free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and in a thrifty condition, they shall be treated by a competent veterinarian under Division supervision in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth in paragraph (d), provided that the temperature of each animal is taken before treatment, and that only those which exhibit a temperature of less than 104° F. shall be permitted to be shipped or moved interstate.

(d) (1) Serum-alone method. The swine may be given the serum-alone injection with hog-cholera serum prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dose of serum administered shall be in conformity with the amounts specified under paragraph (f).

(2) Simultaneous inoculation method. The swine may be given the simultaneous inoculation with anti-hog-cholera serum and hog cholera virus, or such serum and modified live virus vaccine, prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The doses of serum, virus, and modified live virus vaccine administered shall be in conformity with the amounts specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) After receiving either of the treatments prescribed in paragraph (d), the swine shall be disinfected in a 2 percent solution of a permitted cresylic disinfectant and be held in noninfectious pens for at least three hours before being loaded for interstate transportation.

(f) The dosage of serum, virus, and modified live-virus vaccine used for the treatment of swine under the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section shall in no instance be less than that prescribed in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this paragraph.

(1) Dosage of anti-hog-cholera serum.

Weight of swine (pounds):	Dose of serum (cubic centimeters)
20-40	30
40-60	30-40
60-90	40-50
90-120	50-60
120-150	60-70

150-180	70-80
180 and over	80-100
(2) Dosage of virus.	
Weight of swine (pounds):	Dose of virus (cubic centimeters)
20-40	1
40 and over	2

(3) Dosage of modified live-virus vaccine with anti-hog-cholera serum. The dosage of modified live-virus vaccine shall be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer, supplemented with anti-hog-cholera serum in the amounts given in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(g) The shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Division inspector.

(h) The swine shall be transported in clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles.

§ 76.6 *When shipment permitted owner to observe State requirements at destination.* When swine are shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 76.5, the State requirements at destination shall be observed by the owner.

§ 76.7 *Disinfection of cars and vehicles which have contained interstate shipments of diseased swine.* Cars and other vehicles which have contained interstate shipments of diseased swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after the swine are unloaded. Cars that have contained interstate shipments of swine destined to places where Division inspection is maintained shall not be moved from such places until a Division inspector has ascertained the condition of the live animals and the cars have been released or they have been cleaned and disinfected, as directed by the inspector, in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 76.8 *Interstate transportation of swine except for immediate slaughter: requirements.* No swine shall be transported interstate for purposes other than slaughter in cars or other vehicles which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected, unless the cars or other vehicles in which they are loaded are first cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed in §§ 71.9-71.11 of this subchapter.

SUBPART B—SWINE DISEASES SPREAD THROUGH RAW GARBAGE

AUTHORITY: §§ 76.25 to 76.37 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 2,

32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

§ 76.25 *Definitions.* As used in this subpart, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of such Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Garbage.* Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking, and consuming of food including the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premise.

(e) *Raw garbage.* Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(f) *Cooked garbage.* Garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(g) *State.* State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(h) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(i) *Quarantined area.* A State or area quarantined because of vesicular exanthema.

(j) *Non-quarantined area.* Any State or area not quarantined because of vesicular exanthema.

(k) *Person.* Any person, company or corporation.

(l) *Moved or movement.* As applied

to swine, the term "moved" or "movement" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person, and as applied to swine products, the term "moved" or "movement" means transported, shipped, or delivered or received for transportation, by any person.

(m) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(n) *Clean stockyard.* A public stockyard in a quarantined area which is found by the Director of Division to be free from the infection of vesicular exanthema.

(o) *Swine product.* Any carcass, part or offal of swine.

(p) *Special processing.* Subjecting a swine product to heat treatment in accordance with the requirements contained in § 76.34.

(q) *Vesicular exanthema.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as vesicular exanthema.

§ 76.26 *Notice relating to existence of contagion of swine diseases and regulations governing the interstate movement of swine and swine products.* Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe raw garbage is one of the primary media through which the contagion of hog cholera, vesicular exanthema, swine erysipelas, trichinosis, tuberculosis, and other contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of swine is disseminated, and that one or more of such diseases exists in each State. Notice is hereby given also that there is reason to believe that if certain foreign diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, gain entrance into the United States, the contagion of such diseases may be spread through the medium of raw garbage. Therefore, in order to more effectually prevent, suppress, and extirpate such diseases, to prevent the interstate spread thereof, and to guard against the dissemination of diseases from foreign countries, the regulations in this subpart are promulgated.

§ 76.27 *Notice and quarantine.* Notice is hereby given that swine in the

following specified States are affected with vesicular exanthema, and the following areas in such States are hereby quarantined because of said disease:

- (a) [Reserved]
- (b) [Reserved]
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) *New Jersey:*
 - (1) [Reserved]
 - (2) [Reserved]
 - (3) [Reserved]
 - (4) [Reserved]
 - (5) All of Gloucester County except the following:

(i) That part of Deptford Township lying south and east of Little Timber Creek, west of the Westville-Almonesson Road, and north of a line perpendicular to the Westville-Almonesson Road, said line beginning at a point on the Westville-Almonesson Road 300 feet north of the New Jersey Turnpike right-of-way, running in a westerly direction and ending at Little Timber Creek, owned by Joseph Riddle, R. D. 1, Westville, New Jersey;

(ii) That part of Deptford Township included within a boundary beginning at a point 1,775 feet south of Delsea Drive on Tanyard Road, extending easterly 596 feet, thence southerly 1,203 feet, thence westerly 630 feet to Tanyard Road, thence northerly 1,132 feet following Tanyard Road to point of origin, owned by William Lafferty and Sons, Sewell, New Jersey;

(iii) That part of Deptford Township lying north of the New Jersey Turnpike, west of Delsea Drive, south of Joseph Street and east of a line beginning at a point on Joseph Street, 1,250 feet west of Delsea Drive, and running parallel with Delsea Drive to the New Jersey Turnpike, owned by E. Miserendino and Sons, Westville, New Jersey;

(iv) That part of Deptford Township bounded by a line beginning at a point on Delsea Drive 190 feet north of Taras Avenue, running easterly 587 feet, thence northerly 392 feet, thence westerly 619 feet to Delsea Drive, thence southerly on Delsea Drive 200 feet to point of origin, owned by William Lafferty, operated by Thomas Wren;

(v) That part of Washington Township east of Delsea Drive, southwest of Egg Harbor Road, and north of Salina Road;

(vi) That part of Deptford Township bounded by a line beginning at a point on Delsea Drive 58 feet south of Deptford Avenue running westerly 2,313 feet, thence northerly 465 feet, thence easterly 1,787 feet to Deptford Avenue, thence southeasterly 777 feet along Deptford Avenue to Delsea Drive, thence south 58 feet on Delsea Drive to point of origin, owned and operated by Super Brothers;

(vii) That part of Deptford Township bounded by a line beginning at a point on Delsea Drive 450 feet southeast of the intersection of Delsea Drive, Tanyard Road and Egg Harbor Road, running east 1,500 feet,

thence south 660 feet, thence west 111 feet to Delsea Drive, thence 588 feet north along Delsea Drive to point of origin, owned and operated by E. R. Bird;

(viii) That part of Deptford Township bounded by a line beginning at a point on Old Turkey Hill Road, 534 feet northeast of the intersection of Turkey Hill Road and Old Turkey Hill Road, running northeast 612 feet, thence north 180 feet, thence southeast 670 feet to Old Turkey Hill Road, thence south on Old Turkey Hill Road 180 feet to point of origin, owned by Vincent Koropha, and operated by William R. Henry;

(ix) That part of Deptford Township bounded on the north by Central Avenue, on the east by Delsea Drive, on the west by Cedar Street, and on the south by a line beginning at a point on Delsea Drive 1,100 feet south of Central Avenue running west to Cedar Street, owned and operated by William C. Henry;

(x) That part of Deptford Township bounded by a line beginning at a point on Delsea Drive 58 feet south of Deptford Avenue, running westerly 2,313 feet, thence southerly 241 feet, thence easterly 685 feet, thence southerly 380 feet, thence easterly 330 feet, thence northerly 800 feet, thence easterly 1,160 feet to Delsea Drive, thence northerly on Delsea Drive to point of origin, owned and operated by Lichtman Brothers, Westville, New Jersey;

(xi) That part of Monroe Township lying south of Corkery Road, west of Bluebell Road, and north and east of Hospitality Branch (Creek);

(xii) That part of Washington Township lying southeast of Ganttown Road, west of Black Horse Pike and Fries Mill Road, and northeast of the Fairview-Cross Keys Road and the Hurfville-Cross Keys Road;

(xiii) Lot 23 in Block 233 in Deptford Township, owned by William Ulleg, Jr., and operated by Ulleg Brothers;

(xiv) Lot 8 in Block 86 in Deptford Township, owned and operated by A. Rodney;

(xv) Lot 4 in Block 82, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Mervyn Galbraith;

(xvi) That part of Deptford Township included within a boundary beginning at a point on the Westville-Almonesson Road 1,006 feet south of the New Jersey Turnpike, running easterly 3,478 feet to Timber Creek, thence southerly 440 feet along Timber Creek, thence westerly 3,467 feet to the Westville-Almonesson Road, thence northerly 420 feet to the point of beginning, owned by Charles A. Bodine and operated by C. D. Bodine;

(xvii) Lot 23 in Block 387, in Deptford Township, owned by Charles Braunninger and operated by William Englehart;

(xviii) Lot 4 in Block 236, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by George Steward, Jr.;

(xix) Lot 7 in Block 417, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by August J. Bitner;

(xx) Lot 6 in Block 417, in Deptford Town-

ship, owned by Mary F. Tenuto and operated by James Campo;

(xxi) Lots 5 and 5A in Block 86, in Deptford Township, owned by William Lightman and operated by William R. Henry;

(xxii) Lots 16 and 17 in Block 398, in Deptford Township, owned by James J. Scanlon;

(xxiii) Lot 1 in Block 2, in Deptford Township, owned by Dominick Besogni;

(xxiv) Lot 48 in Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned by J. A. Ross and operated by Robert Shisler;

(xxv) Lots 5A and 6 in Block 2, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Alex Seder;

(xxvi) Lot 2 in Block 4J, in Deptford Township, owned by Andrew Seder and operated by Ed Seder;

(xxvii) Lots 26 and 27 in Block 387, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Daniel Kinsley;

(xxviii) Lot 24 in Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by C. Kolvalus;

(xxix) Lot 2 in Block 4, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Richard Schofield;

(xxx) Lot 2 in Block 397, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Sam Villari;

(xxxi) Plots 7, 8, and 9 in Block 199, in Washington Township, owned and operated by Price Brothers;

(xxxii) Plots 10 and 11 in Block 199, in Washington Township, owned and operated by James and Charles Price;

(xxxiii) Lot 36 in Block 187, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by L. Wittje;

(xxxiv) Lot 8A in Block 178, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by Wm. McCloud;

(xxxv) Lot 34 in Block 164, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by C. Harrison;

(xxxvi) East Greenwich Township, Elk Township, Greenwich Township, Harrison Township, Logan Township, South Harrison Township, Washington Township, and Woolwich Township;

(xxxvii) Lot 40A in Block 387 and Lot 25 in Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by N. G. Polen;

(xxxviii) Lot 5 in Block 82, in Deptford Township, owned by Nick Super and operated by F. Seder;

(xxxix) Lot 17 in Block 397, in Deptford Township, owned by T. Pank, operated by S. Michalanko;

(xxxx) Lot 37 in Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Wm. T. Exley;

(xxxxi) Lot 9 in Block 417, in Deptford Township, owned by Ruth Exley, operated by Wm. T. Exley, Jr.;

(xxxxii) Lot 52 in Block 387, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by P. Kline;

(xxxxiii) Lot 25 in Block 398, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by C. Messner;

(xxxxiv) Lots 38 and 39 in Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned by P. McIntyre and F. Lokal, operated by J. McIntyre, N. McIntyre and J. Teasdale;

(xxxxv) Lot 15 in Block 386, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Wm. & Geo. Stoyko;

(xxxxvi) Lot 12 in Block 4, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by M. Pisker;

(xxxxvii) Lots 43, 44, 45, and 46, in Deptford Township, owned by Pard A. Lattanzi and operated by P. Lattanzi;

(xxxxviii) Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by T. Penk;

(xxxxix) Lot 4 in Block 5, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by J. Marteli;

(i) Lot 4 in Block 86, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by W. Land;

(ii) Lot 6 in Block 86, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Theodore Raditsas;

(iii) Lot 3 in Block 397, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by J. Verdon;

(iv) Lot 18 in Block 387, in Deptford Township, owned by Jerry Everwine and operated by Dan Everwine;

(v) Lot 4 in Block 397, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by F. Lumback;

(vi) Lot 8 in Block 417, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by E. Siedel;

(vii) Lot 9 in Block 386, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by F. Reske;

(viii) Lot 50 in Block 387, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by J. Feiloney;

(ix) Lot 6 in Block 2, in Deptford Township, owned by Margaret Leslie, operated by J. W. & C. B. Leslie;

(x) Lot 21 in Block 398, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by H. Stotzenberg; and

(xi) Lot 29 in Block 398, in Deptford Township, owned by Elizabeth Mackay and operated by Andrew and James Mackay.

(xii) Lot 3 in Block 5, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by T. Payne;

(xiii) Lots 2B, 2C, 3, 4, and 5 in Block 152, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by George Holzworth; and

(xiv) Lot 15 in Block 398, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Joseph Scanion.

(xv) Lot 41, Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned by William Miller and operated by R. Cormany, Jr.;

(xvi) Lots 4, 4A, and 5A, Block 1, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by L. B. Haines; and

(xvii) That part of Mantua Township lying south of Jessup Mill Road, east of Edwards Run, and northwest of State Route No. 45.

(xviii) West Deptford Township;

(xix) Lot 9, Block 178, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by William Martin; and

(xx) Lot 13E, Block 176, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by Thomas Pinkney.

(xxi) That part of Mantua Township lying

east of Edwards Run and northwest of State Route No. 45;

(xxii) Lot 1, Block 178, in Monroe Township, owned by A. S. Bey and operated by William Felder; and

(xxiii) Lot 5, Block 5, in Deptford Township, owned by Sarah Lewis and operated by Lichtman Brothers.

(xxiv) Mantua Township.

(xxv) Lot 32, Block 233, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by William Cormany.

(xxvi) Lot 15, Block 407, in Deptford Township, owned by George Kersey and operated by Joseph Scanlon.

(xxvii) Lot 12, Block 39, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Arthur and Hattie Williams.

(xxviii) Lots 21F and 21GA, Block 68, in Franklin Township, owned and operated by James Hoilaway.

(xxix) Block 154, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 5, in Deptford Township, owned by William Ulleg, Sr.

(xxx) Block 1, Lot 6, Plate 1, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by C. A. Bodine.

(xxxi) Plot 4, Lot 11, Plate 2, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Virgil Louis.

(xxxii) Block 189, Lot 5, Plot 3, in Monroe Township, owned by Frank Davis and operated by Orville Moore.

(xxxiii) Block 387, Lot 1, Plate 30, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by William Lawrensen.

(xxxiv) Block 388, Lot 24, Plate 33, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Hollis Thompson.

(xxxv) Block 387, Lot 37, Plate 30, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by William J. Cochrane.

(xxxvi) Block 387, Lot 39, Plate 30, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Lawrence Hartnett.

(xxxvii) Block 233, Lot 39, Plate 21, in Deptford Township, owned by Cathren Lokaj and operated by John Teasdale;

(xxxviii) Block 387, Lot 37A, Plate 30, in Deptford Township, owned and operated by Harry Cockran;

(xxxix) Block 176, Lot 18C, Plate 30, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by Emery Kennedy.

(xxxi) Block 4, Lot 8, Plot 2, in Deptford Township, owned by Vincent Koropha and operated by Charles Messner.

(xxxx) Block 41, Lot 14, Plate 4, in Monroe Township, owned and operated by William Johnson.

[23 F. R. 9997, Dec. 23, 1958, as amended by Amdt. 105, 23 F. R. 10179, Dec. 24, 1958]

§ 76.28 *General restrictions.* Swine or swine products referred to in this subpart may not be moved interstate except in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 76.29 *Movement of specially proc-*

essed swine products. Except as provided in § 76.30, swine products which have been specially processed may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

§ 76.30 *Movement of swine and swine products from a non-quarantined area—*
(a) *Movement of swine.* (1) Swine which have not been fed any raw garbage may be moved interstate from a non-quarantined area without restriction under this subpart.

(2) Swine which have been fed any raw garbage may be moved interstate under this subpart from a non-quarantined area to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment in a manner approved by the Director as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, if accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, showing that the establishment to which the animals are consigned has been specifically approved by the Director, that the inspector has made an inspection of all swine on the premises of origin within 48 hours of the movement interstate, and that the inspection did not disclose any evidence of a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) *Movement of swine products.* (1) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71 et seq.), in a nonquarantined area, (i) which does not handle any products of swine from a quarantined area or products of swine fed any raw garbage, or (ii) which does handle products of swine from a quarantined area or of swine fed any raw garbage but specially processes such products separate and apart from other swine products, keeps the products properly identified, and otherwise handles the products in a manner approved by the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, may be moved interstate from a nonquarantined area without other restriction under this subpart.

(2) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended, in a non-quarantined area, which handles any products of swine

from a quarantined area or of swine fed any raw garbage and does not handle all such products as specified in subparagraph (1) (ii) of this paragraph, may be moved interstate under this subpart if accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service (i) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that, insofar as he has been able to determine, such products were derived from swine which were not from a quarantined area and had not been fed any raw garbage, and were handled separate and apart from products of swine from a quarantined area and swine fed any raw garbage, or (ii) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that such products have been handled as specified in subparagraph (1) (ii) of this paragraph.

(c) The Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division may authorize the movement of swine or swine products, not otherwise authorized by this section, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

§ 76.31 *Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.* (a) Movement of swine: (1) Swine may be moved interstate under this subpart from a quarantined area to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment if accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian of the Division or a veterinarian specifically approved for this purpose by the Director of Division, stating that veterinary inspection of such swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no evidence of vesicular exanthema.

(2) Swine, permitted interstate movement under this subpart, which are moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a clean stockyard in a quarantined area, may be moved interstate under this subpart from such stockyard, under conditions prescribed by the Director of Division, directly to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by said Director for immediate slaughter in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema, but said Director may also require the processing of such swine in a manner approved by

him if he finds such processing is necessary to prevent the spread of said disease. The provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to such movements.

(b) Movement of swine products: (1) Swine products may be moved interstate under this subpart from a quarantined area if such products are moved to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for special processing at such establishment and are accompanied by a permit obtained by the owner or shipper from an inspector of the Division.

(2) The following swine products may be moved interstate under this subpart from a quarantined area under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of Division to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema: (i) Swine products which have been processed in the course of normal establishment procedures in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema; (ii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this subpart, which were moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a clean stockyard in a quarantined area and which were slaughtered, immediately upon their removal from such stockyard, at an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by said Director in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema, and, if required by said Director, processed in a manner approved by him; (iii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this subpart, which were moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a slaughtering establishment in a quarantined area and there slaughtered immediately upon arrival, under conditions approved by said Director. The provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to such movements.

(c) The Director of Division may authorize the movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area, not otherwise authorized by this section, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema.

(d) Swine and swine products in transit between points in non-quarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be deemed to be moved from the quarantined area under this section.

§ 76.32 *Movement of swine and swine*

products through a quarantined area. Swine or swine products which are moved interstate in transit between points in non-quarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be unloaded in any quarantined area unless all facilities to be used therein in connection with the unloading have been approved for such purpose by the Division and have been cleaned and disinfected before such use in a manner approved by the Division and under the supervision of a person authorized for the purpose by the Division.

§ 76.33 *Movement of swine and swine products which have been exposed to or affected with vesicular exanthema.* Swine which have been exposed to or have been affected with vesicular exanthema, and swine products derived from such swine, moved interstate to an establishment for slaughter and special processing, or for special processing, as the case may be, shall be moved under division seals or accompanied by a representative of the Division or a person specifically authorized for the purpose by the Director of Division.

§ 76.34 *Special processing of swine products.* All swine products required under the regulations in this subpart to be specially processed shall be heated throughout according to the following schedules:

(a) Boneless swine products shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 156° F. momentarily, or to an internal temperature of at least 145° F. for 15 minutes.

(b) Swine products containing bone shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 156° F. for 15 minutes.

§ 76.35 *Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles and facilities.* (a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, and all other facilities, including facilities for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading, and delivering swine and for feeding, watering and resting swine, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of swine shall be kept clean.

(b) The Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of any vehicle or facility which has been used in connection with the interstate movement of any swine which have been fed any raw garbage or swine products derived from such swine, or swine infected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or which the Director has

reason to believe may have been so infected or exposed, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to guard against the spread of disease.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the owner of other facilities shall be responsible for having such facilities cleaned and disinfected as required under this section.

(d) The cleaning and disinfecting required by this section shall be done without expense to the Division.

(e) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles and their equipment shall be used: Remove all litter, feed, and manure from all portions of each car, boat, truck, or other vehicle including all ledges and framework outside, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; clean the interior and the exterior of each such vehicle and its equipment; saturate the entire interior surface including all doors, end-gates, portable chutes, and similar equipment with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.37. The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting of other facilities shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.37.

§ 76.36 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards. (a) The Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of any public stockyard, or any portion thereof, which has been used in the handling of swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or of swine infected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or which the Director has reason to believe may have been so infected or exposed, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to guard against the spread of disease. Any stockyard, or portion thereof, so required to be cleaned and disinfected

shall not be used in handling swine until after the cleaning and disinfecting have been completed. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division, except as provided under the provisions of Part 53 of this chapter.

(b) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, and other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; and saturate the entire surface of the fences, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.37.

§ 76.37 Disinfectants to be used. The disinfections required under the regulations in this subpart shall be performed with one of the following:

(a) Soda ash (sodium carbonate) used at the rate of one pound to three gallons of water.

(b) Sal soda used at the rate of 13½ ounces to one gallon of water.

(c) Lye (sodium hydroxide) used at the rate of 13 ounces to five gallons of water. (Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves and boots to protect the hands and feet, and goggles to protect the eyes, should be taken by those engaged on the disinfection job. It is also advisable to have an acid solution, such as vinegar, in readiness in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with any part of the body.)

Part 77—Tuberculosis in Cattle

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Sec.

77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.2 Interstate movement of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

77.3 What constitutes modified accredited area.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

Sec.

77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.
77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

SHIPMENTS OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

AUTHORITY: §§ 77.1 to 77.8 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, 41 Stat. 699; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 116, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 77.1 to 77.8 appear at 23 F. R. 10001, Dec. 23, 1958.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

§ 77.1 *Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.* Subject to the provisions of § 71.3 of this subchapter, cattle of the classes described in §§ 77.2-77.8, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for the transportation interstate, upon compliance with the conditions and requirements set forth respectively in said §§ 77.2-77.8.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.2 *Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.* Shipments from modified accredited areas.¹ Cattle of the following classes originating in a modified accredited area may be moved interstate, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

(a) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes.* Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes when accompanied by a certificate² issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the

¹ The regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made from modified accredited areas.

² There shall be recorded on the face of this certificate the number of cattle, breed, sex, and approximate age of the animals presented for shipment, date and place of issuance, destination, and name or names of the consignee and consignor. One copy of the certificate shall accompany the shipment, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the shipment is made, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and one copy mailed to the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Washington 25, D. C.

cattle to have originated in such modified accredited area.

(b) *Cattle under State quarantine.* Cattle in herds under State quarantine and those in previously infected herds that have not passed two negative tests applied at 60-day intervals shall be moved interstate in according with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.7.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard.

§ 77.3 *What constitutes modified accredited area.* A modified accredited area³ is a county or other political sub-

³ Enumeration of all modified accredited areas is contained in the following described documents (available on application to the Department):

Declaration No. 11, July 1, 1936; 1 F. R. 1983.

Amendment No. 1 to Declaration No. 11, August 1, 1936; 1 F. R. 1990.

Amendment No. 2 to Declaration No. 11, September 1, 1936; 1 F. R. 1990.

Declaration No. 12, October 1, 1936; 1 F. R. 2024.

Amendment No. 1 to Declaration No. 12, November 2, 1936; 1 F. R. 2024.

Amendment No. 2 to Declaration No. 12, December 1, 1936; 1 F. R. 2132.

Amendment No. 3 to Declaration No. 12, January 4, 1937; 2 F. R. 54.

Amendment No. 4 to Declaration No. 12, February 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 325.

Amendment No. 5 to Declaration No. 12, March 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 528.

Amendment No. 6 to Declaration No. 12, April 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 668.

Amendment No. 7 to Declaration No. 12, May 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 811.

Amendment No. 8 to Declaration No. 12, June 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 999.

Amendment No. 9 to Declaration No. 12, July 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 1246.

Amendment No. 10 to Declaration No. 12, August 2, 1937; 2 F. R. 1388.

Amendment No. 11 to Declaration No. 12, September 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 1834.

Amendment No. 12 to Declaration No. 12, October 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 2181.

Amendment No. 13 to Declaration No. 12, November 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 2447.

Amendment No. 14 to Declaration No. 12, December 1, 1937; 2 F. R. 2754.

Amendment No. 15 to Declaration No. 12, January 3, 1938; 3 F. R. 85.

Amendment No. 16 to Declaration No. 12, February 1, 1938; 3 F. R. 348.

Amendment No. 17 to Declaration No. 12, March 1, 1938; 3 F. R. 571.

Amendment No. 18 to Declaration No. 12, April 1, 1938; 3 F. R. 737.

Amendment No. 19 to Declaration No. 12, May 2, 1938; 3 F. R. 915.

Amendment No. 20 to Declaration No. 12, June 1, 1938; 3 F. R. 1382 (DI).

division, or a portion thereof, in which the percentage of bovine tuberculosis is less than one-half of 1 percent and has been so declared by the Director of the Division.

NONMODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited. No cattle originating in a nonmodified accredited area⁴ shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate except as provided in §§ 77.7, 77.8, unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in § 77.6, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of § 71.16 of this subchapter are fully complied with.

§ 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area. A non-modified accredited area is one which has not met the requirements for a modified accredited area.

§ 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted. The physical examination, tuberculin test, and health certificate and tuberculin-test chart required by § 77.4 shall be made, applied, and issued within 30 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by the Division to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinarian employed by the Division at a public stockyard or other regular Division station.⁵ *Provided, however,* That if any animals in a lot of cattle tuberculin tested react, the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate, except for immediate slaughter, without a proper retest: *And provided further,*

⁴ See § 77.5.

⁵ When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a Division inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved for approval by him (except when the test is applied at a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained the inspector in charge may approve the certificate),

That all cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a metal ear tag.

§ 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted. Cattle of the classes described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), originating in non-modified accredited areas, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate, without compliance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.6.

(a) **Accredited herds.** Cattle from a herd accredited by the Division, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

(b) **Slaughter cattle.** Cattle for immediate slaughter when consigned to a place where Division or State meat inspection is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

(c) **Shipments to public stockyards.** Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard that has pens placarded "Cattle from non-modified accredited area" set aside for the reception of such cattle.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

§ 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted. Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter to an establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the

whereupon the original copy shall be forwarded to the Division, one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination.

left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a Division inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be moved interstate, and (3) the purpose for which they are moved.

(c) The cattle so moved shall be slaughtered under Federal inspection.

(d) The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "Tuberculous Cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car, or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.12 of this subchapter.

(f) The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a partition which shall be securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

Part 78—Brucellosis in Domestic Animals

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 78.1 Definitions.
78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.
78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

78.4 General restriction.
78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors.
78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors.
78.7 Marking of records.
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Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

Sec.
78.10 General restriction.
78.11 Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.
78.12 Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas, Public Stockyards, and Slaughtering Establishments

78.13 Modified certified brucellosis-free areas.
78.14 Public stockyards.
78.15 Slaughtering establishments.
78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

AUTHORITY: §§ 78.1 to 78.16 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 78.1 to 78.16 appear at 23 F. R. 10003, Dec. 23, 1958.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations governing paratuberculosis in domestic animals, see Part 80 of this chapter.

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 78.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Brucellosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Bang's disease, abortion disease, contagious abortion, and brucellosis.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(e) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(f) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(g) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(h) *Certified brucellosis-free herd.* A herd of cattle officially declared by the Division and a State as free from brucellosis and such declaration being evi-

denced by a currently effective certificate issued jointly by the Division and such State.

(i) *Modified certified brucellosis-free area.* A State, or a political subdivision or portion thereof, in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been determined by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been determined by such Service not to exceed five percent, and which maintains that status in accordance with provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-free Herds of Cattle and Modified Certified Areas", which are adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and approved by the Division. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules are available at the Washington, D. C., office of the Division (Such areas are specified in § 78.13.)

(j) *Official vaccinee.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinee; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(k) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases; or a stockyard specifically approved under § 78.14 (b) for the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(l) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(m) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(n) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

§ 78.2 *Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.* On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of brucellosis exists in domestic animals in each State of the Continental United States and in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii (17 F. R. 5260).

§ 78.3 *Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.* (a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and the consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

(c) The person issuing a certificate required for the interstate movement of cattle under paragraphs (d) or (e) of § 78.12 shall forward a copy thereof to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination of the cattle.

SUBPART B—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH BRUCELLOSIS

§ 78.4 General restriction. Domestic animals affected with brucellosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors. Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15 (b) for the purpose, or to a public stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 78.3, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for brucellosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are to be moved.

§ 78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors. Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, may be reshipped interstate under this Subpart for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 78.5 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 78.5 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 78.5.

§ 78.7 Marking of records. Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Brucellosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.8 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles. (a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which brucellosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which brucellosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such

point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon permission first secured from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.9 *Segregation of brucellosis reactors en route interstate.* Brucellosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to brucellosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

SUBPART C—RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF CATTLE BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS

§ 78.10 *General restriction.* Cattle may not be moved interstate except as provided in the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.11 *Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.* Cattle which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate in accordance with the regulations in Subpart B of this part.

§ 78.12 *Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis*¹—(a) *Movement of steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 8 months of age.* Steers and spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

(b) *Movement of cattle for immediate slaughter.* Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C.

71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15 (b) for the purpose, or to a public stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(c) *Movement of cattle to public stockyards.* Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate direct to a public stockyard without compliance with the other provisions of this section, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper: *Provided, however,* That the movement of said cattle from such stockyard to another destination must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the cattle had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) *Movement of cattle into areas not certified as modified brucellosis-free areas.* Cattle of the following classes, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart, except into the modified certified brucellosis-free areas specified in § 78.13, if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag number, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis-free areas specified in § 78.13;

¹ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

(3) Cattle which are official vaccines under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement;

(4) Cattle which are official vaccines over 30 months of age at the time of movement interstate; which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the interstate movement and found not to disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100; and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(6) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, for feeding or grazing purposes only, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(e) *Movement of cattle into modified certified brucellosis-free areas.* Cattle of the following classes, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart into the modified certified brucellosis-free areas specified in § 78.13, if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis-free areas specified in § 78.13;

(3) Cattle which are official vaccines under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;

(4) Cattle which are official vaccines over 30 months of age at the time of movement interstate; which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, after 30 months of age and found not to disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100; and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination to be maintained in quarantine in such State until they are negative to another such test or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes;

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination to be maintained in quarantine in such State separate from other cattle until they are negative to another such test administered not less than 30 days after the date of the interstate movement or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes;

(6) Cattle from herds, under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all animals, required to be tested, over eight months of age, except official vaccines under thirty months of age, have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 90 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; the individual animals to be moved interstate having been subjected to another such test at least 30 days from the date of the previous herd test and within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(7) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, for feeding or grazing purposes only, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(f) *Other movements.* The Director of Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this section, of cattle, not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Director of Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

SUBPART D—DESIGNATION OF MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE AREAS, PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

§ 78.13 *Modified certified brucellosis-free areas.* The following States, counties, municipalities, and other areas, are hereby designated as modified certified brucellosis-free areas:

- (a) The entire State of Connecticut;
- (b) The entire State of Delaware;
- (c) The entire State of Maine;
- (d) The entire State of Michigan;
- (e) The entire State of Minnesota;
- (f) The entire State of New Hampshire;
- (g) The entire State of New Jersey;
- (h) The entire State of New Mexico;
- (i) The entire State of North Carolina;
- (j) The entire State of Pennsylvania;
- (k) The entire Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
- (l) The entire State of Rhode Island;
- (m) The entire State of Utah;
- (n) The entire State of Vermont;
- (o) The entire State of Washington;
- (p) The entire State of Wisconsin;
- (q) Alabama: Cherokee, De Kalk, and Etowah Counties;
- (r) Arizona: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma Counties; Arizona Strip in Mohave and Coconino Counties, and Gila Indian Reservation, Hopi Indian Reservation, and Navajo Indian Reservation;
- (s) Arkansas: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clark, Columbia, Fulton, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Hempstead, Izard, Lafayette, Madison, Marion, Nevada, Newton, Saline, Searcy, Sharp and Stone Counties;
- (t) California: Alpine, Del Norte, and Mono Counties;

(u) Colorado: Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Dolores, Gunnison, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, and San Miguel Counties; Southern Indian Ute Reservation, and Ute Mountain Ute Reservation;

(v) Florida: Bay, Calhoun, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Taylor, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties.

(w) Georgia: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baldwin, Banks, Barrow, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brantley, Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Butts, Candler, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Coffee, Colquitt, Columbia, Cook, Crawford, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Elbert, Evans, Fannin, Forsyth, Franklin, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hart, Hall, Heard, Irwin, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Lamar, Laurens, Liberty, Long, Lumpkin, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Peach, Pickens, Pierce, Quitman, Rabun, Rockdale, Schley, Spalding, Stephens, Talbot, Taylor, Tift, Toombs, Towns, Treutlen, Turner, Union, Upson, Walker, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, White, Wilcox and Wilkinson Counties;

(x) Idaho: Benewah, Blaine, Bonner, Boundary, Butte, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gooding, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Power, Shoshone, Teton, Valley and Washington Counties; and Fort Hill Indian Reservation;

(y) Illinois: Boone, Clay, Clinton, Cook, Cumberland, De Kalb, Edgar, Effingham, Ford, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, Perry, Stephenson, Vermilion, Wabash, Will and Winnebago Counties;

(z) Indiana: Adams, Allen, Blackford, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fulton, Floyd, Grant, Harrison, Huntington, Jay, Lake, La Porte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Noble, Orange, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Joseph, Steuben, Spencer, Starke, Sullivan, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Wabash, Warrick, Wells, and Whitley Counties;

(aa) Kentucky: Calloway, Elliott, Graves, Greenup, Lawrence, Rowan, Trigg, and Wolfe Counties;

(bb) Louisiana: Claiborne Parish;

(cc) Maryland: Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties;

(dd) Massachusetts: Barnstable, Berkshire, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, and Suffolk Counties;

(ee) Mississippi: Alcorn, Choctaw, George, Hancock, Itawamba, Jackson, Lee, Perry, Pike, Prentiss, Smith, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union, Walthall, Yalobusha, and Winston Counties;

(ff) Missouri: Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Monroe, Montgomery, Oregon, Perry, Ralls, Ripley, Saint Charles, Saint Francois, Sainte Genevieve, Texas, Webster and Worth Counties;

(gg) Montana: Beaverhead, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Dawson, Deer Ledge, Fallon, Fergus, Flathéad, Gallatin, Garfield, Golden Valley, Granite, Hill, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, McCone, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Musselshell, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera, Powell, Prairie, Richland, Rivalli, Roosevelt, Sanders, Sheridan, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, and Wibaux Counties;

(hh) Nebraska: Adams, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Harlan, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, Stanton, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and York Counties;

(ii) Nevada: Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Ormsby, Pershing, Storey, and White Pine Counties; and Pyramid Indian Reservation.

(jj) New York: Bronx, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Onondaga, Rockland, Richmond, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Sullivan, and Warren Counties;

(kk) North Dakota: Adams, Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Cass, Cavalier, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Renville, Rolette, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Steele, Towner, Trail, Walsh, Ward, Williams, and Wells Counties;

(ll) Ohio: Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Fulton, Guernsey, Hancock, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Scioto, Tuscarawas, Van Wert, Washington, Wood, and Wyandot Counties;

(mm) Oregon: Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Grant, Hood River, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Union, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties and Warm Springs Indian Reservation;

(nn) South Carolina: Bamberg, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Dillon, Hampton, Horry, Laurens, Lee, Lexington, Marlboro, McCormick, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, Sumter, Union, and York Counties;

(oo) South Dakota: Butte, Harding, and Lawrence Counties;

(pp) Tennessee: Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Campbell, Carter, Chester, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, De Kalb, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Hancock, Hardeman, Henry, Houston, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Maury, McNairy, Meigs, Montgomery, Morgan, Moore, Obion, Overton, Pickett, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Scott, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Tipton, Trousdale, Unicoi, Union, Weakley, Williamson, and Wilson Counties;

(qq) Virgin Islands: St. Thomas County;

(rr) Virginia: Accomack, Alleghany, Arlington, Bath, Bland, Buchanan, Buckingham, Caroline, Charles City, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Essex, Fairfax, Giles, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Orange, Page, Prince William, Princess Anne, Richmond, Scott, Southampton, Spotsyl-

vania, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wise, Wythe and York Counties, and Hampton City;

(ss) West Virginia: Berkeley, Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, Monroe, Morgan, Mingo, Ohio, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties;

(tt) Wyoming: Big Horn, Lincoln, and Park Counties.

§ 78.14 Public stockyards. (a) Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases at the following stockyards:

Name of Stockyard and Location

ALABAMA

Union Stockyards—Montgomery.

ARIZONA

Cornellus Livestock Co.—Phoenix.
Tovrea Public Stock Yards—Tovrea.

ARKANSAS

Greater Little Rock Stock Yards—North Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

Union Stockyards—Los Angeles.

COLORADO

Union Stock Yards—Denver.

IDAHO

Boise Valley Livestock Commission Co.—Caldwell.

Idaho Livestock Auction, Inc.—Idaho Falls.
Southern Idaho Stockyards Co.—Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

Union Stock Yards—Chicago.
St. Louis National Stock Yards—National Stock Yards.

INDIANA

Evansville Union Stock Yards—Evansville.
Indianapolis Stock Yards—Indianapolis.
Muncie National Stockyards—Muncie, Ind.

IOWA

Sioux City Stock Yards—Sioux City.

KANSAS

Parsons Stockyards Co.—Parsons.
Wichita Union Stock Yards—Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Bourbon Stock Yards—Louisville.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Stock Yards—New Orleans.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Livestock Auction, Inc.—West Friendship.

Union Stock Yards—Baltimore.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Stock Yards—Detroit.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul Union Stock Yards—South St. Paul.

MISSOURI

Joplin Stockyards—Joplin.

Kansas City Stock Yards—Kansas City.

Mississippi Valley Stock Yards—St. Louis.

St. Joseph Stock Yards—South St. Joseph.

Union Stock Yards Co.—Springfield.

MONTANA

Billings Public Stock Yards—Billings.

NEBRASKA

Union Stock Yards—Omaha.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City Stock Yards—Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis Cattle Commission Co.—Clovis.
Ranchers & Farmers Livestock Sales Co.—Clovis.

NORTH DAKOTA

Union Stock Yards—West Fargo.

OHIO

Cincinnati Union Stock Yards—Cincinnati.
Union Stock Yards—Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma National Stock Yards—Oklahoma City.

Tulsa Stockyards, Inc.—Tulsa.

Fort Smith Stockyards Co.—West Fort Smith

OREGON

Portland Union Stock Yards—North Portland.

Ontario Livestock Commission Co.—Ontario.

PENNSYLVANIA

Union Stockyards—Lancaster.

Pittsburgh Joint Stock Yards—Pittsburgh.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Stock Yards—Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Union Stockyards—Nashville.

Dixie National Stock Yards—Memphis.

South Memphis Stock Yards—Memphis.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth Stock Yards—Ft. Worth.

Port City Stock Yards—Houston.

Union Stock Yards—San Antonio.

Texarkana Stockyards, Inc.—Texarkana.

UTAH

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards—North Salt Lake.

Ogden Union Stock Yards—Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Richmond Union Stock Yards—Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Seattle Union Stockyards—Seattle.
Old Spokane Unit Stock Yards—Spokane.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Stock Yards—Milwaukee.

(b) Information with respect to stockyards specifically approved under this part may be obtained from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from Federal and State Inspectors.

§ 78.15 *Slaughtering establishments.* (a) Information with respect to the slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, may be obtained from the Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from Federal and State Inspectors.

(b) Information with respect to slaughtering establishments specifically approved under this part may be obtained from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from Federal and State Inspectors.

§ 78.16 *Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.* (a) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.13 to designate additional States, or political subdivisions or portions thereof, as modified certified brucellosis-free areas when he determines that the areas come within the definitions in § 78.1(i), and to delete any such area from the list of modified certified brucellosis-free areas when he determines that the area no longer comes within such definition.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend §§ 78.14 and 78.15 to add the names of additional stockyards at which Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases; to specifically approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such stockyards or establishments are adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations; to delete the name of any stockyard at which such Federal inspection is no longer maintained; and to delete the name of any stockyard or slaughtering establishment so specifically approved when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such stockyard or establishment is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

Part 79—Scrapie in Sheep

Sec.

- 79.1 Definitions.
- 79.2 Notice and quarantine.
- 79.3 General restriction.
- 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.
- 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: §§ 79.1 to 79.5 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: §§ 79.1 to 79.5 appear at 23 F. R. 10021, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 79.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Division.* The term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Director of the Division.* The term "Director of the Division" means the Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Division inspector.* The term "Division inspector" means an inspector of the Division.

(d) *Person.* The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) *Interstate.* The term "interstate" means from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 79.2 *Notice and quarantine.* Notice is hereby given that sheep in Illinois and Ohio are affected with scrapie, a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease, and the following areas in said States are hereby quarantined because of said disease:

(a) *Illinois.* (1) La Salle County: SW 120 acres of the SW quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of Section 13, Township 34 N, Range 5 E;

(2) Warren County: SW quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of Section 15, Township 8 N, Range 3 W;

(b) *Ohio.* (1) Pickaway County: That part of Walnut Township, Range 21, Section 22 (known as the J. Wright Noecker Farm), bounded on the south by the Ashville Fairfield Road beginning at a point 2,350 feet east of the junction of said road and the Circleville Winchester Road, continuing east along the former Road for a distance of 1,400 feet; bounded on the east by a line running from that point northward a distance of 2,750 feet; bounded on the north by a line beginning at that point and running westward parallel to the Ashville Fairfield Road for a distance of 1,050 feet, then running south for a distance of 850 feet, then running west for a distance of 350 feet; and bounded on the west by a line running from that point southward for a distance of 1,880 feet to its intersection with the Ashville Fairfield Road.

(2) Crawford County: That part of Holmes Township (known as the Pearson L. Linn Farm) consisting of a rectangular area extending 160 rods from east to west and 1.2 miles from south to north, bounded on the south by Holmes Center Road No. 36 and bounded on the east by Temple Road; and a rectangular area extending 160 rods from west to east and 1.5 miles from south to north, bounded on the south by Holmes Center Road No. 36 and bounded on the west by Temple Road. (These two areas are separated from south to north by Temple Road.)

§ 79.3 *General restriction.* No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area specified in § 79.2 except as provided in the regulations in this part.

§ 79.4 *Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.* (a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area specified in § 79.2, under conditions prescribed in advance by a Division inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Director of the Division, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area specified in § 79.2 which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such in-

spection shall be made by a Division inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Director of the Division may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area specified in § 79.2 through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 79.5 *Disinfection of facilities.* Railroad cars, trucks, boats, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area specified in § 79.2 shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (lye) at the rate of 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water, or sodium carbonate (soda ash) at the rate of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, or sal soda at the rate of 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, shall be used in such disinfection.

Part 80—Paratuberculosis in Domestic Animals

Sec.

- 80.1 Definitions.
- 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.
- 80.3 General restriction.
- 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.
- 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.
- 80.6 Marking of records.
- 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.
- 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.
- 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 80.1 to 80.9 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 80.1 to 80.9 appear at 23 F. R. 10021, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 80.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Paratuberculosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Johne's disease and paratuberculosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) of this subchapter where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases; or a stockyard specifically approved under § 78.14 (b) of this subchapter.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

§ 80.2 *Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.* On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of paratuberculosis exists in domestic animals in Puerto Rico and in each State of the Continental United States except Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming (17 F. R. 5260).

§ 80.3 *General restriction.* Domestic animals affected with paratuberculosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this part.

§ 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors. Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis may be moved interstate under this part for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71 et. seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15 (b) of this subchapter, or to a public stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which have reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 80.9, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for paratuberculosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are moved.

§ 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors. Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis, may be reshipped interstate under this part for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 80.4 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 80.4 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 80.4.

§ 80.6 Marking of records. Each transportation agency moving paratuberculosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Paratuberculosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck or vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles. (a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which paratuberculosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however, That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: And provided, further, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first secured from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.*

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which paratuberculosis reactors moved interstate are trans-

ferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon having first secured permission from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.8 *Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.* Paratuberculosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to paratuberculosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

§ 80.9 *Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.* (a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing

during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

Part 81—European Fowl Pest and Similar Poultry Diseases

Sec.

81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.
81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

AUTHORITY: §§ 81.1 and 81.2 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 81.1 and 81.2 appear at 23 F. R. 10022, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 81.1 *Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.* No live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease, or manure or litter from such diseased animals, shall be shipped, transported, or moved from one State or the District of Columbia into another State or the District of Columbia.

§ 81.2 *Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.* No cars or premises which have contained shipments of any of the animals named in this part which have been found infected with European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling of such infected animals, shall be used in connection with the interstate movement of healthy animals of the same kind until the said cars, premises, coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture with a permitted disinfectant, as provided in §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3 percent solution cresol compound. U. S. P.

Part 82—Psittacosis or Ornithosis in Poultry

SEC.

- 82.1 Definitions.
- 82.2 General restrictions.
- 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

AUTHORITY: §§ 82.1 to 82.3 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 82.1 to 82.3 appear at 23 F. R. 10023, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 82.1 Definitions. As used in connection with this part, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

(a) *Psittacosis or ornithosis.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State to any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, or the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock or poultry sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

§ 82.2 General restrictions. Poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis, and carcasses, parts and offal of such poultry, shall not be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories. (a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and yards and other premises, which have contained poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however.* That such vehicles, and yards and other premises, may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such a vehicle may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an interstate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible thereafter and before such accessories are moved from the point of unloading. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter. If such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such an accessory may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an intrastate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall not be moved interstate until such accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter.

Part 83—Screwworms

Sec.

- 83.1 Definitions.
- 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.
- 83.3 Notice of regulation.

Sec. 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.
83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities and premises; litter and manure.
83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.
83.7 Interstate movement of livestock from certain areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.
83.8 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of seasonal infestation or northern part of Florida.
83.9 Certificates; forms and distribution.
83.10 Designation of inspection station.
83.11 Permitted precautionary spray; approved treatments.
83.12 Exceptions.
83.12a Administrative instructions designating auxiliary inspection facilities.
83.13 Responsibility for handling livestock.
83.14 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

AUTHORITY: §§ 83.1 to 83.14 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: §§ 83.1 to 83.14 appear at 23 F. R. 10023, Dec. 23, 1958.

§ 83.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) *Screwworms.* The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, *Callitroga hominivorax*.

(b) *Livestock.* Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) *Director.* The Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Federal Inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for the function involved or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(e) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the functions involved.

(f) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(g) *State.* Any State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(h) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State or Territory.

(i) *Area of recurring infestation.* The States designated as such in § 83.2 where screwworms usually exist throughout the year or where screwworms usually exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(j) *Area of seasonal infestation.* The States designated as such in § 83.2 in which there is reason to believe screwworms may exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(k) *Eradication area.* Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

(l) *Florida quarantine line.* A line established by the State of Florida to separate areas quarantined by the State from non-quarantined areas lying to the north, such line beginning on the west coast of Florida at the mouth and on the north side of the Withlacoochee River and extending east along said river to U. S. Highway 19, then north along said highway to the intersection of that highway and State Highway 40 at Inglis, then east along said Highway 40 to the Town of Ocala and along its town limits so as to place all of the town south of the line, then east along State Highway 40 through the Town of New Smyrna Beach to the end of said Highway on the east coast of Florida east of the Indian River, then north to Ponce de Leon inlet.

(m) *Northern part of Florida.* That part of Florida north of the Florida quarantine line.

(n) *Southern part of Florida.* That part of Florida south of the Florida quarantine line.

(o) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(p) *Permitted precautionary spray.* Any spray or other pesticide listed in § 83.11 or otherwise permitted by the Director in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(q) *Approved treatment.* Any wound treatment listed in § 83.11 or otherwise permitted by the Director in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(r) *Federally inspected slaughtering establishment.* Any establishment where slaughtering operations are conducted under Federal meat inspection pursuant to the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended and extended (21 U. S. C. 71-96).

§ 83.2 *Notice relating to existence of screwworms.* Notice is hereby given that screwworms usually exist in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Puerto Rico throughout the year and usually exist in Arkansas during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of each year, and said areas are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation. Notice is also hereby given that there is reason to believe that screwworms may exist in all other States of the United States during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of each year, and such States are hereby designated as areas of seasonal infestation.

§ 83.3 *Notice of regulation.* Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part or promulgated to govern the interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation and areas of seasonal infestation.

§ 83.4 *Interstate movements of affected livestock.* No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 *Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities and premises; litter and manure.* (a) (1) Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and other vehicles used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point enroute where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the United States Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise the boat, aircraft, or vehicle shall be so cleaned and treated immediately upon receipt of such notice

and wherever it is then located, except that if the boat, aircraft, or vehicle is in transit at the time such notice is received such cleaning and treatment may be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time that cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft, or other vehicle has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such boat, aircraft, or vehicle interstate for any purpose until it has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) Yards, pens, chutes, alleys, and other facilities and premises which have been used in connection with interstate shipments of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph immediately after such use. Compliance with this requirement shall be the responsibility of the person in possession of such premises or facilities.

(4) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal inspector, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.9 of this chapter except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein; and instead of a permitted disinfectant, dieldrin or heptachlor shall be used in accordance with directions given by the Federal inspector to carry out the purposes of this part; and it shall not be necessary to treat the surfaces of fencing or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all other vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to cars under this paragraph and § 71.9 of this chapter.

(b) Whenever any livestock are inspected at an inspection station or other place under § 83.6 or § 83.7 (a) or (b),

all straw and other litter in the railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft, or other vehicle, used in connection with the movement of the livestock to such station or other place shall be thoroughly saturated with dieldrin, heptachlor or Bayer 21/199 under the supervision of the Federal inspector. No person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft, or other vehicle, is one in which such livestock were moved to such an inspection station or other place under this part, shall move such means of conveyance interstate until all litter therein has been treated as required by this paragraph.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot. Except as authorized under § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from Louisiana or Texas, or the southern part of Florida at any time, or from Arkansas during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless:

(a) Such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.10; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary spray under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; and have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (a) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(b) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.10; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (b) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(c) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at an

appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.10; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (c) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.7 Interstate movement of livestock from certain areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier. (a) Except as authorized under § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by railroad, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from Louisiana or Texas at any time, or from Arkansas during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless: (1) Such livestock have been unloaded at a feed-water-and-rest station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or a public stockyard, designated in § 78.14 of this chapter, at New Orleans, Louisiana, or Memphis, Tennessee, where in either case Federal inspection is made available, or are moved to such a station in Vicksburg, Mississippi, from Louisiana by the shortest possible route; are inspected by a Federal inspector at such station or stockyard and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then are thoroughly treated at such station or stockyard with a permitted precautionary spray under the supervision of the inspector; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (a) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(2) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter; are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stockyard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (b) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(3) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stock-yard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (c) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as authorized under § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from the southern part of Florida at any time, unless prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary spray under the supervision of the inspector; and have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (a) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate, except that (1) livestock being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter, and (2) lactating cows and goats for dairy purposes and any livestock under two weeks of age shall not be treated with the permitted precautionary spray but any wounds of such livestock shall be given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector and the livestock shall be certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (b) or (c), respectively.

(c) Except as authorized under § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from Louisiana, Texas or Puerto Rico at any time, or from Arkansas during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any

evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (d) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.8 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of seasonal infestation or northern part of Florida. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section or under § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle, or on foot, or by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from any of the areas of seasonal infestation outside the eradication area, during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year, or from the northern part of Florida at any time, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of any evidence of screwworms within 36 hours prior to loading for such movement and have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.9 (d) and the certificate accompanies the livestock to destination.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, livestock originating in North Carolina or Tennessee may be moved interstate into Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina from North Carolina or Tennessee during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter, for immediate slaughter, or to a federally inspected stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard listed in § 78.14 of this chapter, without inspection and certification as required by paragraph (a) of this section, if the livestock are accompanied to destination by a certificate signed by the consigner of the livestock stating: (1) The number, kind, breed, and sex of livestock covered by the certificate; (2) the destination of the livestock; (3) the purpose for which the livestock are moved interstate; (4) the point from which the livestock are moved interstate; (5) the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee; and that to the best knowledge of the consignor such livestock bear no evidence of screwworms. The movement during said period from such

stockyards to other destinations of such livestock must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the livestock had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination except that any inspection and certification required shall be performed at such stockyards.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section or § 83.12, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle, or on foot, or by railroad, or otherwise, interstate, into or through any part of the eradication area from any public stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) of this chapter, where Federal inspection is maintained, at Memphis, Tennessee, during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, unless: (1) Such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector at the stockyard; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated under the supervision of a Federal inspector with a permitted precautionary spray at the stockyard; and have been certified by the Federal inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (a) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate, or (2) such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter, have been inspected by a Federal inspector at such stockyard; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds on the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (b) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or (3) such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at the stockyard; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.9 (c) and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(d) Any livestock being moved interstate from any of the areas of seasonal infestation through any of the areas of

recurring infestation, except the northern part of Florida, in transit into or through any part of the eradication area, shall be deemed to be moving from such area of recurring infestation when they depart from it and shall be subject to the requirements of § 83.6 or § 83.7, instead of this section, unless they are moved through such area of recurring infestation wholly via air carrier, in which case they shall be subject to the applicable requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

§ 83.9 Certificates; forms and distribution. (a) When a lot of livestock has been inspected and found to be free of any evidence of screwworms and has been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary spray at an inspection station or other place in accordance with § 83.6 (a), § 83.7 (a) (1) or (b), § 83.8 (c) (1), or § 83.12 (a), the inspector may issue a certificate, in quadruplicate, reciting such facts, identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex, and giving the date of inspection and treatment, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(b) When a lot of livestock, to be moved under this part, for immediate slaughter, to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved in § 78.15 (b) of this chapter, has been inspected and found free of any evidence of screwworms and treated at an inspection station or other place in accordance with § 83.6 (b), § 83.7 (a) (2) or (b), § 83.8 (c) (2), or § 83.12 (a), the inspector may issue a certificate in quadruplicate, reciting that the lot has been so inspected and found free of any evidence of screwworms and treated, identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex, and giving the date of inspection and treatment, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(c) When a lot of lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age has been inspected and found free of any evidence of screwworms and treated at an inspection station or other place in accordance with § 83.6 (c), § 83.7 (a) (3) or (b), § 83.8 (c) (3), or § 83.12 (a), the inspector may issue a certificate, in quadruplicate, reciting that the lot has been so inspected

and found free of any evidence of screw-worms and treated, identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex, and giving the date of inspection and treatment, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(d) When a lot of livestock, to be moved from an area of seasonal infestation or the northern part of Florida under § 83.8 (a), or by water or air carrier from an area of recurring infestation under § 83.7 (c), has been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of any evidence of screwworms, in accordance with said sections, such inspector or veterinarian may issue a certificate, in quadruplicate, reciting that the lot has been so inspected and found free of any evidence of screwworms, identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex, and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of shipment. In the case of livestock moved under § 83.7 (c), the certificate shall also state that any wounds on the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector.

(e) The certificate forms may specify such other information as is required by the Director to carry out the purposes of this part.

(f) The original of each certificate provided for in this section shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The official issuing the certificate should send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge of animal disease eradication activities in the State of destination and should also retain a copy in his own file until other disposal is authorized by the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division.

§ 83.10 *Designation of inspection station.* (a) the following places along the eastern boundaries of Arkansas and Louisiana, the Louisiana-Mississippi State line and the Arkansas-Tennessee State line, are designated as inspection stations under this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, from Louisiana, Texas, or Arkansas into or through any part of the eradication area:

(1) The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Arkansas, on the south side of U. S. Highway 82, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville.

(2) The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, Louisiana, fronting on U. S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.

(3) The premises of Lum Brothers Stockyards in front of Lum Brothers Auction Barn on U. S. Highway 65 4, approximately five miles west of Vidalia, Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

(4) The premises of Frank W. Bennett in Norwood, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 19, approximately two miles south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(5) The premises of David A. DeLee in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 67 on a high mound approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(6) The premises of Louis Klotzbach in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U. S. Highway 51, approximately 95 feet south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line, 30 feet from the establishment known as Coulon's Pack-age Liquor Store.

(7) The premises of Jasper J. Warner, Sr., in Warnerton, Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 25, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(8) The premises of Dr. John L. Pope near Bogalusa in Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the south side of State Highway 10, beginning approximately 180 feet west from the west end of the Pearl River Bridge.

(9) The premises of G. H. Williams and Jerry Stewart in the Eighth Ward of St. Tammany Parish, in Pearl River, Louisiana, on U. S. Highway 11, approximately 80 feet south of the establishment known as Stewart's Bar.

(10) The premises of Mrs. Lois Daws Bolian in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, on the southeast side of U. S. Highway 90, near the Junction of U. S. Highways 90 and 190.

(11) The premises of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad Company in Angie, Washington Parish, Louisiana, bordering State Highway 21 on the west and the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad on

the east, approximately 150 feet south of a cotton gin.

(12) The premises of C. B. Hamilton in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U. S. Highway 61, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(13) The premises of the South Memphis Stockyards, 465 West Trigg Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, located approximately 1 mile south of the U. S. Route 64 Arkansas-Tennessee Bridge.

(b) The following place on the Florida quarantine line in Florida is designated as an inspection station under this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, from the southern part of Florida into or through any part of the eradication area: The premises of Mills Auction Market in Ocala, Florida. Any premises in Florida located south of the Florida quarantine line may, for the purpose of the regulations in this part, be considered an appropriate inspection station for inspection, treatment, and certification of livestock to be moved interstate from the southern part of Florida in accordance with the regulations, if the shipper makes arrangements with a Federal inspector for such procedure; and such inspectors may perform all functions necessary for such inspection, treatment, and certification.

§ 83.11 Permitted precautionary spray; approved treatments. (a) The Department has authorized the use of the following as a permitted precautionary spray under this part:

Bayer 21/199 (CO-RAL) used as a suspension spray at a concentration of 0.25 percent. This spray shall be used for purposes of this part in strict accordance with directions to carry out the purposes of this part, given by the Federal inspectors under whose supervision the spray is applied.

(b) The Department has authorized the application of "EQ 335" or "Smear 62" as an approved treatment for wounds of livestock under this part.

(c) Other sprays or pesticides or wound treatments may be permitted in specific cases by the Director when it is demonstrated to his satisfaction that they are effective in preventing the dissemination of screwworms.

§ 83.12 Exceptions. (a) When the Director finds that any auction market is located within 8 air miles of any inspection station designated in § 83.10 and

has adequate facilities for inspection, treatment, and certification of livestock in accordance with the requirements of this Part, and the operator of such stockyard has entered into an agreement with the State in which the stockyard is located, for its operation in accordance with specified safeguards, acceptable to the Director, to prevent the spread of screwworms, the Director shall issue administrative instructions designating such market as an inspection facility, auxiliary to such inspection station, for purposes of this paragraph. Thereafter, livestock arriving at such inspection station under § 83.6 may, if the shipper so desires, be moved to such market on the day of, or preceding the day of, the sale at such market, under permit issued by the inspector at such station, for inspection, treatment, and certification under § 83.6 in lieu of inspection, treatment, and certification at such station.

(b) The requirements of §§ 83.6 and 83.7 for treatment with a permitted precautionary spray shall not apply to equines which are shown to be primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, but the inspection and certification requirements of said sections shall apply to such animals except as provided in this paragraph. If on inspection such animals are found to have any wounds, the wounds shall be given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector. Certificates issued under Section 83.9 for such animals shall indicate that they have not been given the spray treatment but that any wounds have been given an approved treatment.

(c) The Director, in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms exists, may authorize the movement of livestock not known to be affected with, or to carry the contagion of, screwworms, and vehicles, boats, and aircraft, otherwise prohibited by this part, under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of this part.

§ 83.12a Administrative instructions designating auxiliary inspection facilities. In accordance with § 83.12, the Director has found that the auction markets listed below are within 8 air miles, respectively, of the inspection stations listed below and otherwise qualify for designation as auxiliary inspection facilities.

Inspection stations

1. The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Ark., on the south side of U. S. Highway 82, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville.
2. The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, La., fronting on U. S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.
3. The premises of Lum Brothers stockyards in front of Lum Brothers Auction Barn on U. S. Highway 65-84, approximately five miles west of Vidalia, Concordia Parish, La.

Therefore, each such auction market is designated as an inspection facility, auxiliary to its respective inspection station for the purposes of § 83.12.

§ 83.13 *Responsibility for handling livestock.* All unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at the inspection stations or other places for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification under this part shall be the responsibility of the carrier transporting the animals to such place.

Auction markets

1. Tri-States Stockyard, Greenville, Miss.
2. Lum Brothers Auction Market, Vicksburg, Miss.
3. Lum Brothers Auction Market, Natchez, Miss.

§ 83.14 *Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.* The provisions in Part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict with the provisions in this part.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

AN ACT For the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. (23 Stat. 31.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose, not to exceed twenty persons at any one time. The salary of the chief of said bureau shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the commissioner shall appoint a clerk for said bureau, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stock raisers or experienced business-men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in livestock, whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses, while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to cooperate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations, and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of livestock from the United States the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which livestock are exported, and make report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any part of the United States to any port in a foreign country of livestock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia or from the District into any State, any livestock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation, deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any livestock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia: *Provided*, That the so-called splenetic or Texas fever shall not be considered a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease within the meaning of sections four, five, six, and seven of this act, as to cattle being transported by rail to market for slaughter, when the same are unloaded to be fed and watered in lots on the way thereto.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other livestock within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States district attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath: and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

[Extract from act approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stats. 695, 699)]

And provided further, That the act approved May 29, 1884 (Twenty-third Statutes at Large, page 31), be, and the same is hereby, amended to permit hereafter cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test to be shipped, transported, or moved from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, for immediate slaughter, in accordance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture: *And provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, permit cattle which have been shipped for breeding or feeding purposes from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and which have reacted to the tuberculin test subsequent to such shipment, to be reshipped in interstate commerce to the original owners.

[Extract from act approved June 28, 1926, 44 Stat. 774]

AN ACT To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884, creating the Bureau of Animal Industry, by striking out the proviso in section 6 of said Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, and so forth," be, and the same is hereby, repealed so that section 6, as amended, will read as follows:

"That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any livestock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia": Provided, That until May 1, 1928, cattle infested with or exposed to cattle fever ticks may be shipped in interstate commerce for immediate slaughter after one dipping in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

* * * * *

AN ACT To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes.
(32 Stat. 781)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other livestock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other livestock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenetic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exactation of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or

communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

Sec. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved February 2, 1903.

AN ACT To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other livestock therefrom, and for other purposes. (33 Stat. 1264.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or any portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in such State or Territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give written or printed notice of the establishment of quarantine to the proper officers of railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies doing business in or through any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and to publish in such newspapers in the quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as the Secretary of Agriculture may select, notice of the establishment of quarantine.

Sec. 2. That no railroad company or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat shall receive for transportation or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other livestock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any boat or vessel, any cattle or other livestock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or cause to be driven on foot, or transport in private conveyance or cause to be transported in private conveyance, from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other livestock, except as herein-after provided.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when the public safety will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of cattle or other livestock from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations in the manner provided in section two of this act for notice of establishment of quarantine.

Sec. 4. That cattle or other livestock may be moved from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, made and promulgated in pursuance of the provisions of section three of the act; but it shall be unlawful to move, or to allow to be moved, any cattle or other livestock from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other

State or Territory or the District of Columbia, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. That any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of sections two or four of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

[Extract from act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 831)]

That hereafter all the provisions of the said act approved March thirteenth, nineteen hundred and five, shall apply to any railroad company or other common carrier, whose road or line forms any part of a route over which cattle or other livestock are transported in the course of shipment from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; * * *

AN ACT To prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the United States Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner, into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or by other accidental or unavoidable causes which can not be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight: *Provided*, That upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. In estimating such confinement, the time consumed in loading and unloading shall not be considered, but the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest or food or water on connecting roads shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the contingencies hereinbefore stated: *Provided*, That it shall not be required that sheep be unloaded in the nighttime; but where the time expires in the nighttime in case of sheep the same may continue in transit to a suitable place for unloading, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

SEC. 2. That animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest either by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or by the owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the reasonable expense of the owner or person in custody thereof, and such railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, owners or masters, shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, collectible at their destination in the same manner as the transportation charges are collected, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals, when such detention is of reasonable duration, to enable compliance with section one of this act;

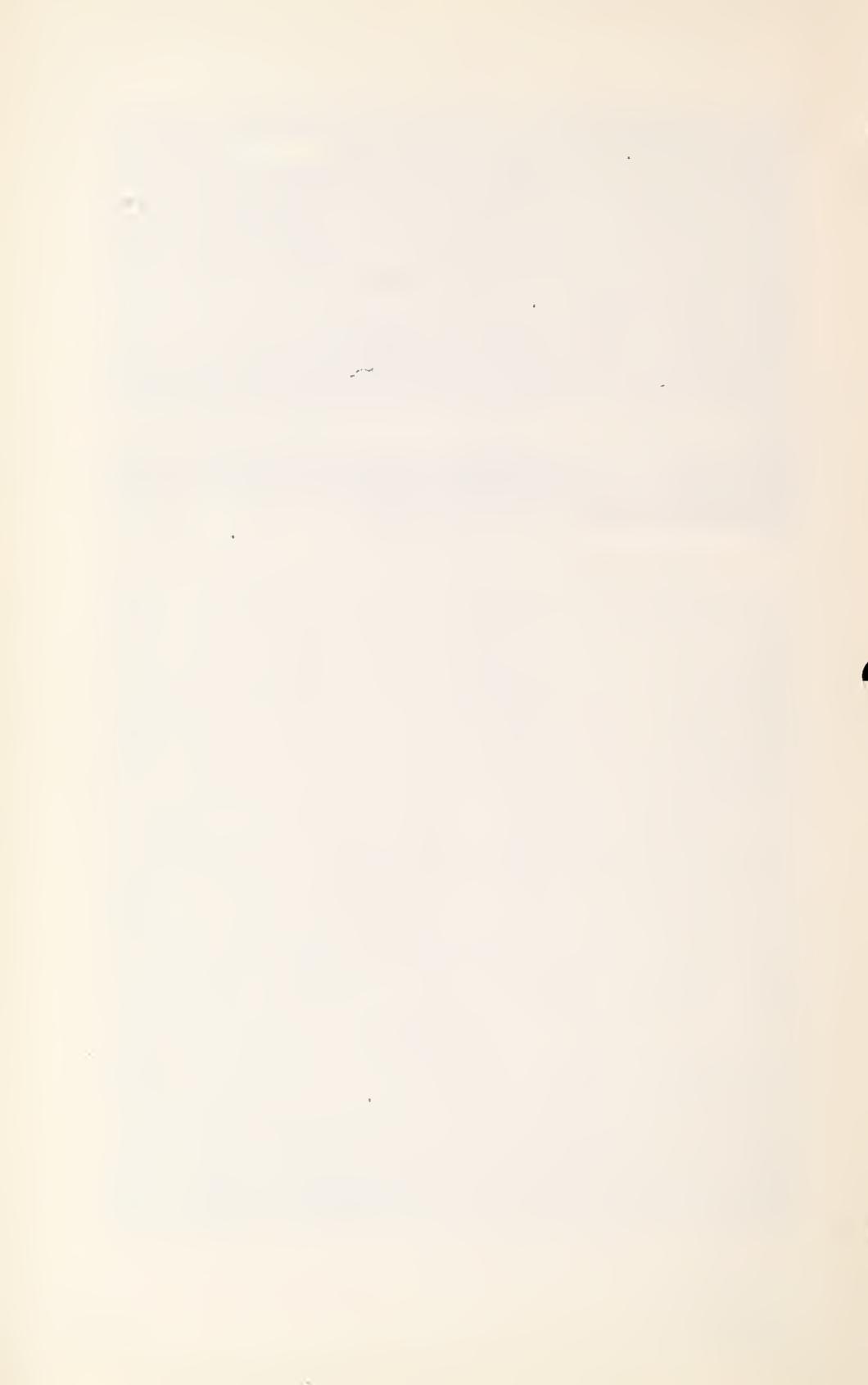
but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or shipper of animals from furnishing food therefor, if he so desires.

SEC. 3. That any railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or the master or owner of any steam, sailing, or other vessel who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall for every such failure be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 4. That the penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States in the circuit or district court holden within the district where the violation may have been committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on business; and it shall be the duty of United States attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act reported by the Secretary of Agriculture, or which come to their notice or knowledge by other means.

SEC. 5. That sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1906.



SECTION III

Regulations and Laws Administered
by the
Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division
Agricultural Research Service

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Reprints of Subchapter D of
Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations



SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Part 91—Inspection and Handling of Livestock for Exportation

Sec.

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- 91.30 Defective fittings.
- 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

AUTHORITY: §§ 91.1 to 91.31 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 105, 112, 113, 120, 121; 46 U. S. C. 466a. Interpret or apply 34 Stat. 1263, 41 Stat. 241; 21 U. S. C. 80-82, 86, 96.

§ 91.1 *Definitions.* Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Depart-

ment.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

(f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.

(g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.

(h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.

(i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

§ 91.2 *Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.* No animals covered by the regulations in this part shall be exported to a foreign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 *Ports of export.* (a) The following ports are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Air and ocean ports.* Portland, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston and Houston, Texas; San Diego,

Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

(2) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(3) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs.

§ 91.4 *Inspection, testing and certification at origin.* (a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class required by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of the animals in the shipment with respect to breed, sex, and age and, when applicable, shall also show registration name, registration number, tattoo markings, tag number, or other natural or acquired markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Animal Disease Eradication Division field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Director of Division.

(b) Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle: (1) *Tuberculin test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation

to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within thirty days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however,* That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Director of Division within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

§ 91.5 *Inspection and certification at the port of export.* All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export, and if upon such inspection, and examination of the certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect: *Provided, however,* That inspection and certification at the port of export shall not be required in the case of animals offered for exportation to Mexico or to Canada through ports along the United States land borders designated in § 91.3, if the certificates required under § 91.4 were issued or endorsed by a Department veterinarian, specifically authorized by the Director of Division for the purpose, in compliance with procedures of inspection specified by the Division to guard against the dissemination of disease to such countries.

§ 91.6 *Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.* No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be

transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however,* That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.

§ 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation. (a) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however,* That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

(b) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 91.8 Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels. Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as set forth in this part: *Provided, however,* That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Director of Division shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.

§ 91.9 Headropes and halters. Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

§ 91.10 Space on vessels. Except as specified in § 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) **Horses.** Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for every large horse there shall be at least 27 square feet.

(1) Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however, shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

(2) Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) **Cattle.** Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot, except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen includes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

(1) Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy, and for large

dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 by 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

(2) Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

§ 91.11 *Crates and portable stalls.* Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space requirements of § 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of § 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

§ 91.12 *Hatches.* (a) Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

(b) Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of § 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageway across ship and for brow.

(d) On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

§ 91.13 *Upper-deck fittings.* Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are

of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

§ 91.14 *Protection from heat of boilers and engines.* No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however,* That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

§ 91.15 *Ventilation.* Each underdeck compartment on which animals are being transported shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes. When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and portholes when approved by the inspector.

§ 91.16 *Feed and water.* For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for stowage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

§ 91.17 *Attendants.* Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

§ 91.18 *Lighting.* All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

§ 91.19 *Alleyways.* Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways

shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however,* That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at the end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

§ 91.20 *Stanchions.* Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will be acceptable if equal in strength and security as provided in this section for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with $\frac{5}{8}$ " hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size properly cleated to beam and deck. Stanchions on underlocks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Stanchions for single- or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

§ 91.21 *Beams*—(a) *Horses and cattle.* Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this section for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stanchions with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than 2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

§ 91.22 *Roofs.* All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not less than 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however,* That if square-edged lumber is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

§ 91.23 *Flooring*—(a) *Horses and cattle.* Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this section for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

§ 91.24 *Footlocks*—(a) *Horses and cattle.* There shall be four footlocks of

1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

§ 91.25 *Outside planking.* All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with outside planking of not less than 1 1/8" tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces properly: *Provided, however,* That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.

§ 91.26 *Breast, front, and foot boards*—
(a) *Horses and cattle.* Except as provided in § 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of no less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than 1/4" in thickness. A 5/8" bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these species of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.

§ 91.27 *Rump boards*—
(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than 1 1/8" thick if tongued and grooved or

2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

§ 91.28 *Division boards*—
(a) *Horses and cattle.* Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in § 91.26.

§ 91.29 *Troughs and hayracks.* All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as provided in this section. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep

and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

§ 91.30 *Defective fittings.* If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

§ 91.31 *Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.* All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this part shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Division approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports. Such disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

Part 92—Importation of Certain Animals and Poultry and Certain Animal and Poultry Products

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AUTHORITY: §§ 92.1 to 92.40 issued under secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 416, as amended, 417, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; 19 U. S. C. 1306, 21 U. S. C. 102-105, 111.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 92.1 *Definitions.* Whenever in this part the following terms are used unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.
(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Department.
(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.
(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.
(e) *Animals.* Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.
(f) *Cattle.* Animals of the bovine species.
(g) *Ruminants.* All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

(h) *Swine.* The domestic hog and all varieties of wild hogs.

(i) *Horses.* Horses, asses, mules, and zebras.

(j) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

(k) *Accredited areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of 1 percent.

(l) *Restricted areas.* Areas in Canada that are in process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(m) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering operations are regularly carried on and where Federal, State, or local inspection approved by the Division, is maintained.

(n) *Immediate slaughter.* Consignment from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and slaughter thereat within 2 weeks from the date of entry.

(o) *Communicable disease.* Any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of domestic livestock, poultry or other animals.

(p) *Fever tick.* Boophilus annulatus, including, but not limited to, the varieties Americana and Australis.

(q) *Permitted dip.* A dip permitted by the Division to be used in the official dipping of cattle and horses for fever ticks and for dipping cattle and sheep for scabies.

(r) *Brucellosis-certified areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been officially determined by the Canadian Government not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been similarly determined not to exceed five percent.

(s) *Western provinces of Canada.* Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

§ 92.2 General prohibition. No animal or product subject to the provisions of this part shall be imported or brought into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product be handled or moved after physical entry into the

United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations: *Provided, however, That the provisions of this section, §§ 92.3 through 92.5, 92.7 through 92.9, 92.11 through 92.13, 92.15, and 92.16 shall not apply to importations of poultry into the United States Virgin Islands.*

§ 92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals—(a) Ocean ports. The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, viz: Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Florida; San Juan, Puerto Rico; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma and Seattle, Washington; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(b) Canadian border ports. The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren, Madawaska, Fort Kent, Jackman and Holes, Maine; Beecher Falls (Canaan), Island Pond, Derby Line, North Troy, Newport, Richford, St. Albans, Highgate Springs, and Alburg, Vermont; Rouses Point, Mooers Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Roosevelttown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Pembina and Portal, North Dakota; Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

(c) Mexican border ports. The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Mexico: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(d) *Special ports.* Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Christiansted, St. Croix, in the United States Virgin Islands, are hereby designated as quarantine stations for the entry of ruminants and swine from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for immediate slaughter.

(e) *Designation of other ports.* The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the designation as quarantine stations of the ports specified in this section. In special cases other ports may be designated as quarantine stations under this section by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 92.4 *Import permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry and for animal semen*—(a) *Ruminants, swine, and poultry.* For ruminants, swine, and poultry intended for importation from any part of the world except Canada and except as provided in §§ 92.27 and 92.31, the importer shall first obtain from the Division a permit in two sections. One section will be for presentation to the American Consul in the district which includes the port of shipment and the other for presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry specified therein. The animals will be received at the specified port on the date prescribed for their arrival or at any time during 3 weeks immediately following, after which time the permit shall be void. Animals will not be eligible for entry if shipped from any foreign port other than designated in the permit.

(b) *Animal semen.* (1) No animal semen may be imported from any part of the world unless the importer first obtains a permit from the Division. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States may authorize the importation of animal semen from Canada without such permit. No permit will be issued for the importation of semen derived from domestic ruminants or swine in any country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist.

(2) The permit will be in two sections, one for presentation to the American Consul in the district which includes the port of shipment and the other for presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry specified therein. The semen will be received at the specified

port on the date prescribed for its arrival or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which time the permit shall be void.

(c) *Wild ruminants and wild swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.* (1) Wild ruminants and wild swine originating in the countries designated in Part 94 of this subchapter as countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists may be carriers of such diseases even though the animals do not show clinical evidence of the diseases. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest and protect the livestock of the United States, permits for the importation of wild ruminants, such as, but not limited to, giraffes, deer and antelopes, and of wild swine, will be issued only if such animals are intended for exhibition purposes in a zoological park previously approved by the Director of Division in accordance with the standards specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and if the operator of such approved zoological park and the importer, if such operator and importer are different parties, have entered into the agreement set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph with the Division for the maintenance and handling of such wild ruminants and wild swine in the manner specified in the agreement to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases. For purposes of this paragraph "zoological park" means a zoo, park or other place maintained for the exhibition of live animals for recreational or educational purposes. The New York port of entry is the only port at which facilities are available which are adequate for the quarantining of wild ruminants and wild swine. Accordingly, permits issued for the importation of such wild animals will require that the animals be imported through the port of New York and quarantined at that port. The Director of Division may cancel such a permit when he finds that any provision of this section or any other provision of the regulations has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) Approval of a zoological park for the receipt and maintenance of imported animals as described in this paragraph, shall be on the basis of an inspection, by an authorized representative of the

Department, of the physical facilities of the establishment and its methods of operation. Standards for acceptable physical facilities shall include satisfactory pens, cages or enclosures in which the animals can be maintained so as not to be in contact with the general public and free from contact with domestic livestock; natural or established drainage from the zoological park which will avoid contamination of land areas where domestic livestock are kept or with which domestic livestock may otherwise come in contact; provision for the disposition of manure, other wastes, and dead ruminants and swine within the zoological park; and other reasonable facilities considered necessary to prevent the dissemination of diseases from the zoological park. The operator of the zoological park shall have available the services of a full-time or part-time veterinarian, or a veterinarian on a retainer basis, who shall make periodic examinations of all animals maintained at the zoological park for evidence of disease; who shall make a post-mortem examination of each animal that dies; and who shall make a prompt report of suspected cases of contagious or communicable diseases to appropriate state or federal livestock sanitary officials.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an import permit under this section, the operator of the approved zoological park to which the animals are to be consigned, and the importer of the animals, if such operator and importer are different parties, shall execute an agreement covering each animal or group of animals for which the import permit is requested. The agreement shall be in the following form:

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION, QUARANTINE AND EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN WILD RUMINANTS AND WILD SWINE

-----, operator(s) of the zoological park known as ----- located at -----
(Name)
-----, and ----- hereby
(City and state) (Importer)
request a permit for the importation of ----- for exhibition
(Number and kinds of animals)
purposes at the said zoological park, said animals originating in a country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists and being subject to restrictions under regulations contained in Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

In making this request, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The animals for which an import permit is requested will be held in isolation at a

port of embarkation in the country of origin, approved by the Director of Division as a port having facilities which are adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals and having veterinary supervision by officials of the country of origin of the animals. Such animals will be held in such isolation for not less than 60 days under the supervision of the veterinary service of that country to determine whether the animals show any clinical evidence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or other communicable disease and to assure that the animals will not have been exposed to such a disease within the 60 days next before their exportation from that country.

2. Shipment will be made direct from such port of embarkation to the port of New York as the port of entry in this country. If shipment is made by ocean vessel the animals will not be unloaded in any foreign port en route. If shipment is made by air, the animals will not be unloaded at any port or other place of landing except at a port approved by the Director of Division as a port not located in a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists or as a port in such a country having facilities and inspection adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals.

3. No ruminants or swine will be aboard the transporting vehicle, vessel or aircraft except those for which an import permit has been issued.

4. The animals will be quarantined for not less than 30 days in the Department's Animal Quarantine Station in Clifton, New Jersey.

5. Upon release from quarantine the animals will be delivered to the zoological park named in this agreement to become the property of the park and they will not be sold, exchanged or removed from the premises without the prior consent of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

(Signature of importer)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
----- day of -----, 19-----

(Title or designation)

(Name of zoological park)
By
(Signature of officer of
zoological park)

(Title of officer)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
----- day of -----, 19-----

(Title or designation)

§ 92.5 Certificate for ruminants, swine, and poultry—(a) Ruminants and swine. (1) All ruminants and swine offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.20, 92.21, 92.22, 92.28, 92.29, 92.35, 92.36,

92.37, and 92.40 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been kept in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however,* That certificates for wild ruminants or wild swine for exhibition purposes need specify freedom from the said diseases of the district of origin only: *And provided further,* That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, as far as it relates to contagious pleuro-pneumonia, may specify freedom from such disease of the district of origin only. For domestic swine the certificate shall also show that for 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin no hog cholera, swine plague, or erysipelas has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

(2) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.21, 92.28, and 92.36, shall, in addition to the statements required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, state: (i) That the said salaried veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (ii) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (iii) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (iv) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(3) If ruminants or swine are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or if such animals are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of

August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) *Poultry.* All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26, 92.38, and 92.40, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable diseases; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. Certificates for such poultry 60 days of age or older shall also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis) occurred in the locality or localities where the poultry were kept during such period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26 and 92.38 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.6 *Diagnostic tests*—(a) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of cattle.* Except as provided in §§ 92.20 and 92.35 (b) and (c) all cattle offered for importation from any part of the world, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis

with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation: *Provided*, That the brucellosis test will not be required for steers, spayed heifers, or any cattle less than 6 months old. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, with breed, ages, and markings.

(b) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of goats.* Except as provided in §§ 92.21 and 92.36 (b), all goats offered for importation, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, method of testing, names of consignor and consignee, and a description of the animals, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Further tests during quarantine.* Animals that have been tested as prescribed in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and that are subject to quarantine at the port of entry as provided in § 92.11, shall be retested during the last 10 days of the quarantine period under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, by one or more of the methods approved by the Director of Division.

§ 92.7 *Presentation of papers to collector of customs.* The certificates and affidavits required by the regulations in this part shall be presented by the importer to the collector of customs at the port of entry upon arrival of the animals at such port.

§ 92.8 *Inspection at the port of entry.* Inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.24, 92.25, 92.30, and 92.33. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may waive inspection at the port of entry or provide for inspection at some other point with respect to importations from Canada of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter. All animals found to be free from communicable disease and not to

have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part. Animals found to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be refused entry, except as provided in § 92.28 (c). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct. Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, as have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, before the cargo is allowed to land.

§ 92.9 *Articles accompanying animals.* No litter or manure, fodder or other aliment, nor any equipment such as boxes, buckets, ropes, chains, blankets, or other things used for or about animals governed by the regulations in this part, shall be landed from any conveyance except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

§ 92.10 *Movement from conveyances to quarantine station.* Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants or swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from the conveyance to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Such cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision immediately after such use, by the carrier moving the same. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across a public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the in-

spector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

§ 92.11 Periods of quarantine—(a) Cattle. (1) Cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

(2) Cattle imported from Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.20, 92.28, 92.34, and 92.35, respectively.

(b) *Other ruminants and swine.* (1) Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

(2) Sheep and goats, and swine imported from Canada shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.21 and 92.22, respectively. Ruminants and swine imported from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.28 and 92.29, respectively. Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.34, 92.36, and 92.37.

(c) *Poultry.* Poultry 60 days of age or older imported from any part of the world except Canada and except as provided in § 92.34 (b) shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, disinfections, blood tests or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease. Any other poultry may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Director of Division may require.

§ 92.12 Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine. (a) Importers of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for their care, feed, and handling from the

time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine. At ports where facilities are not maintained by the Division, importers shall provide suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector prior to the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to arrange for their care, feed, and handling, the service may be furnished by the Division in the same manner as though the owner, or his agent, had made arrangements for such service as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, or the animals may be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) At a port where quarantine facilities are maintained by the Division, the importer, or his agent, may arrange with the inspector in charge for care, feed, and handling of animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine station for the port until the time of release from quarantine. The importer, or his agent, must request such service in writing and agree to reimburse the Division or pay in advance for the cost thereof, as may be required, and waive all claim against the Division or any employee of the Division for damages which may arise from such service. The Director of Division may prescribe reasonable rates for the service provided under this paragraph.

(c) The charge for any service furnished under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall be a lien on the animals. After the expiration of one-third of the quarantine period, if payment has not been made, the owners of the animals will be notified by the inspector that if said charges are not immediately paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment, the animals will be sold at public auction at the expiration of the period of quarantine to pay the expense of feed and care during that period. Notice of the sale will be published in a newspaper in the county where the quarantine station is located. The sale will be held after the expiration of the quarantine period, at such place as may be designated by the said inspector. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting the

charges for care, feed, and handling of the animals and the expense of the sale, shall be held in a Special Deposit Account in the United States Treasury for 6 months from the date of sale. If not claimed by the owner within 6 months from the date of sale, the amount so held shall be transferred from the Special Deposit Account to the General Fund Account in the United States Treasury.

(d) Amounts collected from importers for service rendered and amounts realized for such purposes under paragraph (c) of this section shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

§ 92.13 Quarantine stations, visiting restricted; sales prohibited. Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine enclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine except that an importer (or his accredited agent or veterinarian) may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station. On the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers or registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

§ 92.14 Milk from quarantined animals. Milk or cream from animals quarantined under the provisions of this part shall not be used by any person other than those in charge of such animals, nor be fed to any animals other than those within the same enclosure, without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

§ 92.15 Manure from quarantined animals. No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing same.

§ 92.16 Appearance of disease among animals in quarantine. If any contagious disease appears among animals during the quarantine period special precautions shall be taken to prevent

spread of the infection to other animals in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease.

§ 92.17 Horses; accompanying forage and equipment. Horses offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies and except as provided in § 92.24 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the preceding 60 days, and that as far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine, glanders, surra, or epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis has occurred in the locality or localities where the horse or horses have been kept during such period. Horses arriving at a port of entry unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate, if otherwise eligible for importation, may upon permission first secured from the Director of Division be landed subject to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may direct. Even though accompanied by said certificate they may be so quarantined and tested when deemed necessary by the Director of Division. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to land, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States. When no disease is discoverable in an importation of horses, the hay, straw, or other forage accompanying them may remain on board the ship to be returned: *Provided*, That in the case of a vessel carrying cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine from the United States on the return voyage, such material shall be stored in the vessel in a place and manner approved by the said inspector and shall not be used in the feeding or bedding of animals exported.

§ 92.18 Dogs for handling livestock. Collie, Shepherd, and other dogs imported from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock, shall be inspected and

quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*. If found to be infested with such tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of a veterinary inspector at the port of entry until they are free from the infestation.

CANADA¹

§ 92.19 *Animals from Canada; declaration to accompany animals offered for importation.* For all cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry offered for importation from Canada, there shall be presented to the collector of customs at the time of entry two copies of a statement signed by the owner or importer showing clearly the purpose for which said animals are to be imported.

§ 92.20 *Cattle from Canada—(a) Health certificates; detention at port of entry.* Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.

(b) *Tuberculin-test certificates.* Importations of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within 1 year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.

(2) Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited

herds, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(3) Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada—other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds—shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(4) Range cattle² shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(5) No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23.

(c) *Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates.* Importations from Canada of

¹ Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

² Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

cattle six months or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis-free listed herds by the Canadian Government or cattle from herds not known to be affected in brucellosis-certified areas in Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (2) or (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that the cattle offered for entry have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from such herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle offered for entry, and the herd, have been tested and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph or the herd has reached full status as a brucellosis-free herd under Canadian regulations.

(2) Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(3) All other cattle from Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:

(i) That all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals originate (except steers, other cattle under six months of age, and official vaccines under 30 months of age), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results not more than three months preceding the offer for entry;

(ii) That the cattle offered for entry, except the natural increase, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests; and

(iii) That the cattle offered for entry (except steers, and other cattle under six months of age and official vaccines under 30 months of age at the time of their offer for entry), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry in addition to and at least 15 days after the herd test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Bulls and female cattle under 30 months of age need not meet the requirements of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of four through eight months for dairy breeds or four months through the day they become eleven months for beef breeds and provided, except for cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, such animals originate in a herd not known to contain any animals affected with brucellosis. The certificate accompanying such officially-vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and shall also show the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.

(d) *Certificates; information required.* The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

§ 92.21 Sheep and goats from Canada.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any county or local municipality in which such sheep or goats were located during the

three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.22 Swine from Canada—(a) For purposes other than immediate slaughter. Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

(b) *For immediate slaughter.* Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

§ 92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter. Cattle and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry, or upon special permission obtained from the Director of Division they may be re-consigned to other points and there slaughtered within the aforesaid period.

§ 92.24 Horses from Canada. (a) All horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive inspection of such horses at

the port of entry or provide for their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Canada and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, and that said horses have been mallein tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(c) Any horse from Canada may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease.

§ 92.25 Special provisions—(a) In-bond shipments from Canada. Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry from Canada transported in bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and shall otherwise meet the requirements of this Part in the same manner as similar animals destined to points in the United States, except that the Director of Division may permit their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) *Exhibition animals.* (1) Animals, including poultry, from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto or other publicly recognized exposition in Canada and have not been in that country more than 30 days are eligible for return to the United States within 10 days from the close of such fair or exposition without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter at the time of entry into Canada, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of

poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and in any case if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(2) Ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry from the United States used for rodeo, circus, or stage exhibitions in Canada are eligible for return to the United States without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed within the preceding three months, in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter for entry into Canada, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and, in any case, if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

§ 92.26 Poultry from Canada. All poultry offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that such poultry have been inspected on the premises of origin and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such poultry are free of evidence of any communicable disease or exposure thereto. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may authorize the importation from Canada, without such certification, of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter.

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES¹

§ 92.27 Animals from Central America and the West Indies; permits required. A permit as provided in § 92.4 shall be secured for the importation of ruminants and swine from countries of Central America into any port of the United States and for the importation of ruminants and swine from countries of the

¹ Importations from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to §§ 92.27 and 92.30 inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

West Indies into the continental United States. The importation of cattle from any area infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, is prohibited, except as provided in § 92.28 (c).

§ 92.28 Ruminants from Central America and the West Indies. (a) Ruminants offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom; that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free from evidence of any communicable disease; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. If no such veterinary officer is available in the country of origin, ruminants, other than sheep and goats, may be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that such animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom, and that during such period no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Ruminants for which such affidavit is presented, unless imported for immediate slaughter, shall be quarantined at the port of entry at least seven days and during that time shall be subjected to such dipping, blood tests or other tests, as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. If imported for immediate slaughter, such animals shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

(b) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state: (1) That the said veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie; (2) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed in any district in which such

sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (3) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(c) Cattle, which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands, for immediate slaughter only, if they are free from fever ticks at the time of such importation; if they are entered through one of the ports designated in § 92.3 (d) and are consigned to a recognized slaughtering center with facilities approved by the Director of Division for holding the animals in isolation until slaughtered, which shall be within 14 days after the date of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; and if they are accompanied by a certificate of a responsible official of the government of the British Virgin Islands certifying that the cattle originated in and are being shipped directly from the British Virgin Islands, that they are free of fever ticks, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such cattle are free from evidence of communicable disease and have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, other than splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days preceding their movement to the United States Virgin Islands.

(d) If ruminants are unaccompanied by the certificate or affidavit as required by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. Ruminants refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.29 Swine from Central America and the West Indies. Swine offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that the said animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of ship-

ment therefrom and that during such time no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Unless imported for immediate slaughter, said swine shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 1 week, and in the absence of said affidavit shall be quarantined for not less than 2 weeks. While under quarantine the said swine, with the exception of wild swine, shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, at the owner's expense, by one of the methods recognized by the Department. Wild swine shall be subjected to such blood tests or other tests as may be ordered by the Director of Division in each instance to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Swine imported for immediate slaughter shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

§ 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies. When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may deem necessary to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Any such horses that are found to be infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, shall not be permitted entry until they have been freed therefrom by dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or by other treatment approved by the Director of Division. In lieu of inspection at the port of entry as prescribed in § 92.8, race horses returning from the West Indies may be inspected at such points as the Director of Division may direct.

MEXICO *

§ 92.31 Permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry. (a) For ruminants and swine, intended for importation from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja, California, the importer or his agent shall deliver to the inspector in charge at the port of entry in writing an application for inspection so that the inspector in charge and representatives of the Bureau of Customs may make mutually satisfactory ar-

* Importations from Mexico shall be subject to §§ 92.31 to 92.40, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable for such importations.

rangements for the orderly inspection of the animals. The inspector in charge will provide the importer or his agent with a written statement assigning inspection dates when the animals may be presented for entry.

(b) For ruminants and swine, intended for importation from States of Mexico other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section and poultry from all of Mexico the importer shall first obtain from the Division a permit in two sections. One section will be for presentation to the American Consul in the district which includes the point of origin and the other for presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry specified therein. The animals will be received at the specified port on the date prescribed in the permit for their arrival or at any time during one week immediately following, after which time the permit shall be void.

§ 92.32 Declaration of purpose. For all cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry offered for importation from Mexico, there shall be presented to the collector of customs, at the time of entry, a statement signed by the importer or his agent showing clearly the purpose for which said animals are to be imported.

§ 92.33 Inspection at port of entry. (a) All horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for entry from Mexico, including such animals intended for movement through the United States in bond for immediate return to Mexico, shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from communicable disease and fever tick infestation, and not to have been exposed thereto, shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other applicable provisions of this part. Animals found to be affected with or to have been exposed to a communicable disease, or infested with fever ticks, shall be refused entry except as provided in § 92.35 (a) (2). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103) or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct.

(b) Animals covered by paragraph (a) of this section shall be imported through

ports, designated in § 92.3, which are equipped with facilities necessary for proper chute inspection, dipping, and testing, as provided in this part.

§ 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine. (a) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine imported from Mexico and originating in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and except animals imported for immediate slaughter, may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of the animals during the period of detention.

(b) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine originating in States of Mexico, other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and all poultry, imported from Mexico, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and eggs for hatching, shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at such port. During their quarantine cattle, other ruminants, swine, and poultry shall be subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease. Any offering for entry from Mexico of cattle, other ruminants, and swine which includes any such animals from Mexican States other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph rather than to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 92.35 Cattle from Mexico—(a) Fever ticks. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, all cattle offered for importation from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he inspected the said cattle at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as

far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the preceding 60 days and if shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that the cattle were loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. They shall also be accompanied by a certificate of the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that while en route to the port of entry they have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with fever ticks. Notwithstanding such certificates, such cattle shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once, under supervision of an inspector, in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution, or in a permitted scabies dip, depending on the origin of the animals and subject to the discretion of the inspector. The owner or his agent shall first execute an application for inspection and dipping as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section.

(2) Cattle which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(i) The cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from fever ticks and any evidence of communicable disease, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease except splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry.

(ii) The cattle shall be shown by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government to have been dipped in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution within 7 to 12 days before being offered for entry.

(iii) The importer, or his duly authorized agent, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping, or resulting from the fact

that they are later found to be still tick infested; and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(iv) The cattle when offered for entry shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector 7 to 14 days after the dipping required by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. If found to be infested with fever ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again been dipped in the manner provided by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(v) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle can be made without exposure to fever ticks.

(b) *Tuberculosis.* All cattle offered for importation from Mexico, except strictly range cattle* and those offered for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry. The said certificate shall give the date and place of such testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Brucellosis.* (1) All bulls and female cattle for entry into the United States from Mexico shall be detained or quarantined at the port of entry, and, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, a blood sample shall be obtained from each animal and an agglutination test made for brucellosis. Animals not negative to the test shall be refused entry.

(2) The following classes of animals shall not be required to be tested under the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph:

(i) Cattle for immediate slaughter;

* It has been determined that the incidence of tuberculosis is much less than one-half of 1 percent among range cattle in the northern states of Mexico, where importations of this class of cattle originate. Such cattle, however, will be subject to the tuberculin-test requirements of the state of destination.

(ii) Animals under six months of age; and

(iii) Female calves which are officially vaccinated against brucellosis at the port of entry by a veterinarian at no expense to the Department, under supervision of the inspector, with a vaccine approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, and which are permanently identified by a tattoo in the right ear or a "V" fire brand on the right jaw as approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

§ 92.36 *Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.* (a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating: (1) That he has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie. If such sheep or goats are shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that such animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep and goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once in a permitted scabies dip under supervision of an inspector.

(b) The certificate accompanying goats offered for importation from Mexico shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state that such goats have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry, and give the date and method of testing, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and a description of the animals including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers. Notwithstanding such certification, such goats

shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and retested for brucellosis.

(c) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection or retesting, as provided for in this part, to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(d) Certificates will not be required for wild ruminants, other than sheep and goats, originating in and shipped direct from Mexico, but such animals are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.37 *Swine from Mexico.* (a) Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, all swine offered for importation from Mexico for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that for a period of 60 days prior to their movement from the premises on which they were kept no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles therefrom. In addition, all such swine shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the Department for preventing the spread of this disease. In the absence of the certificate as herein specified, such swine shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and, in addition to immunization against hog cholera, shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable disease.

(b) A certificate as specified in this section will not be required for wild swine for exhibition purposes, and such animals will not be required to undergo immunization against hog cholera but are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.38 *Poultry from Mexico.* Poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for

entry from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom; that they were then found to be free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such diseases during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. The certificate shall also state that the poultry have been kept in Mexico for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom or since they were hatched; that, in so far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis), occurred in the localities where the poultry were kept during such period. Eggs for hatching offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that the flock or flocks or origin of such eggs were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement of the eggs therefrom, and found to be free from evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such diseases during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.39 Horses from Mexico. (a) Horses offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Mexico and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive the certificate requirement with respect to any or all horses from Mexico when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) Horses offered for importation from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall

be chute inspected, unless in the judgment of the inspector a satisfactory inspection can be made otherwise. If they are found to be apparently free from fever ticks, before entering the United States they shall be dipped once in a permitted arsenical solution or be otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Director of Division. If they are found to be infested with fever ticks they shall be refused entry but may be reoffered for importation after being handled as prescribed in § 92.35 (a) (2) (ii) for cattle from tick-infested areas.

(c) Any horse from Mexico may be detained or quarantined at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease, and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of such horses during the period of detention or quarantine.

§ 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter. Swine and ruminants, other than sheep and goats, from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, and horses and poultry from any part of Mexico, may be imported, subject to the applicable provisions of §§ 92.31, 92.32, 92.33, 92.35 (a) (2) and 92.39 (a) for immediate slaughter if accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of communicable disease, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days, and if the animals are shipped by rail or truck, the certificate shall further specify that the animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation directly to the port of entry. Such animals shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such animals shall be moved from the port of entry in conveyances sealed with seals of the United States Government. Swine and ruminants from Mexican States other than those designated above and sheep and goats from any part of Mexico may be imported only in compliance with other applicable sections in this part.

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter D—Exportation and Importation of Animals and Animal Products

Part 94—Rinderpest, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest (Fowl Plague), and Newcastle Disease (Avian Pneumoencephalitis): Prohibited and Restricted Importations

Sec.

94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.
94.2 Products derived from goats, wild ruminants, or wild swine.
94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.
94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.
94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.
94.6 Dressed poultry.
94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.

AUTHORITY: §§ 94.1 to 94.7 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; 19 U. S. C. 1306, 21 U. S. C. 111.

§ 94.1 *Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.* (a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1306), it has been determined that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in the following designated countries, and that official notice thereof has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury:

- (1) Island of Curacao.
- (2) Island of Martinique;
- (3) All countries of South America; and
- (4) All countries east of the 30th meridian west longitude and west of the International Date Line, except Australia, the Channel Islands, Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Republic of Ireland and Sweden.

(b) The importation from any infected country, designated in paragraph (a) of this section, into the United States of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of such animals (including the entry into any port of the United States of any vessel or other means of conveyance having on board as stores or otherwise such animals or meats from any such country) is prohibited, except as provided in Part 92 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine.

§ 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled or frozen products (other than meat) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and in Parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

§ 94.3 *Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.* The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in each instance, is prohibited.

§ 94.4 *Foreign cured or cooked meats¹ from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.* (a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

- (1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.
- (2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured.

(4) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating un-

¹ This does not include any meat that has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers.

der Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Division and shall be otherwise handled as the said Director of Division may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Director of Division.

(b) The importation of cooked meats derived from ruminants or swine originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions shall have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been heated to such an extent that, upon inspection, the meat will have a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout.

(3) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division such meat shall be dealt with as provided in paragraph (a) (4) of this section.

§ 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products. No garbage derived in whole or in part from meats or meat products originating in any country designated in § 94.1 shall be unloaded from any vessel, aircraft or other carrier in the United States or within the territorial waters thereof: *Provided, however,* That such garbage, when contained in tight receptacles, may be so unloaded for incineration or other proper disposal in such manner and under such supervision as may be prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

§ 94.6 Dressed poultry. The importation of dressed poultry from any foreign country except Canada is prohibited unless such poultry shall have been drawn and the feet and heads shall have been removed.

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission. Animals, meats, products, and other commodities that are prohibited importation or entry under the regulations in this part shall be handled as follows:

(a) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 10 days on the same vessel and meanwhile are retained on board such vessel under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(b) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means other than ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 24 hours on the same carrier and meanwhile are retained on board such carrier under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(c) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country, and animals, meats, products and other commodities prohibited importation or entry under §§ 94.2, 94.3, 94.4, and 94.6 which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct.

Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALITIS): PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Imports of Certain Meats From Specified Countries Prohibited

Pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306) and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1930, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the provisions in Part 94 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, are hereby further amended as follows:

1. Section 94.4(a)(3) is amended to read:

(3) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xargue, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian, and similar type hams.

2. Section 94.4(a)(4) is deleted.

3. Section 94.4(b)(3) is amended to read:

(3) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Division and shall be otherwise handled as the said Director of Division may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Director of Division.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 111)

The foregoing amendments will provide additional necessary safeguards against the introduction into the United States of dangerous communicable dis-

eases of livestock, such as foot-and-mouth disease and must be made effective promptly to protect the public. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure on the amendments would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

The amendments shall become effective at midnight, May 15, 1959, except that imports which the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division finds were in transit on said date will be permitted importation in accordance with the provisions in effect immediately prior to said date.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 11th day of May 1959.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator,
Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59-4073; Filed, May 12, 1959;
8:50 a.m.]

CFR Amendment 59-26

24 FR 3817 (5/13/59)

SECTION IV

Sections of the General Import Requirements
of Canada Pertaining to the Admission
of Livestock and Poultry
as submitted by
The Health of Animals Division
Canada Department of Agriculture

CANADA

Sections of the General Import Requirements
of Canada Pertaining to the Admission
of Livestock and Poultry
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Animals

13. Except as provided in these regulations, no person shall import an animal into Canada.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations but subject to subsection (2), all animals entering Canada or tendered for entry into Canada are subject to inspection by an inspector and no animal shall be allowed to enter Canada if an inspector finds or suspects that the animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Where an inspector finds or suspects that an animal tendered for entry into Canada is affected with an infectious or contagious disease and the importation of the animal into Canada is not otherwise prohibited under the Act or these regulations, he may in his discretion, but subject to any instructions from the Veterinary Director General, admit the animal into quarantine for such period as he may prescribe, and if at the end of such period the animal is found free from infectious or contagious disease it may be admitted into Canada, but if the animal is found not to be free from infectious or contagious disease the animal, in the discretion of the inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

Birds

15. (1) Subject to this section and the provisions of these Regulations respecting poultry, birds may be imported into Canada.

(2) Birds of the parrot family shall not be imported into Canada unless

- (a) the birds appear upon entry to be in good health;
- (b) the number of birds brought in by members of a family comprising a single household does not exceed two at any one time;
- (c) the birds to be imported are accompanied by the owner; and
- (d) the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family, and have been in his possession for the ninety days immediately preceding importation.

(3) Birds of the parrot family may be imported into Canada at quarantine stations or at inspection ports.

(4) All birds of the parrot family tendered for importation which do not appear to be in good health or which are tendered for importation otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations shall immediately be returned to the country of origin at the expense of the owner or importer, or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the Crown shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of such destruction or disposal.

(5) The Minister may, at any time, prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot family from any country in which the Minister has reason to believe there is an epidemic of psittacosis, and a notification of such prohibition and the removal of such prohibition shall be forwarded to all provincial health authorities.

(6) In this section, the expression "birds of the parrot family" means psittacidae and includes birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, Mexican double heads, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, love birds, lories, lorikeets, and similar birds.

16. (1) No person shall import into Canada honeybees from any country except the United States.

(2) No person shall import into Canada

(a) honeybees on combs

(b) used hives or used hive equipment;

(c) beeswax, unless accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the beeswax has been liquefied; or

(d) honeybees in combless packages, unless the packages are accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the food supplied to the bees, and carried in the package does not contain honey.

QUARANTINE STATION

17. (1) An animal that on importation into Canada is subject to quarantine under these regulations may be admitted into Canada only at a quarantine station.

(2) Where an animal that is subject to quarantine under these regulations has been quarantined for the period prescribed by these regulations and is then or at the end of such additional period of quarantine as an inspector may order, found or suspected to be not free from infectious or contagious disease the

animal, in the discretion of an inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

(3) The following ports are quarantine stations for the purpose of these Regulations:

Nova Scotia - Halifax;
New Brunswick - St. John and McAdam Junction;
Quebec - Quebec and Blackpool;
Ontario - Fort Erie, Windsor, Sarnia, and Sault Ste. Marie;
Manitoba - Emerson and Lena;
Saskatchewan - North Portal;
Alberta - Coutts;
British Columbia - Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White Rock, Vancouver, and Victoria;
Yukon Territory - Whitehorse

8. (1) Except as provided in these regulations, inspection of animals that are imported into Canada shall be made at a quarantine station or at an inspection port and an animal that is not subject to quarantine under these regulations shall not be admitted to Canada except at an inspection port or a quarantine station.

(2) Subsection (2) or section 18 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

(2) The following are inspection ports for the purposes of these regulations:

Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown;
Newfoundland - St. John's and Corner Brook;
Nova Scotia - Yarmouth and North Sydney;
New Brunswick - St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville, Grand Falls St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair and Andover;
Quebec - Estcourt, Lac Frontiere, Lac Megantic, Ste. Aurelie, Armstrong, Comins Mills, Coaticook, Rock Island, Highwater, Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Lacolle, Cantic, Huntingdon, Trout River, Stanhope, Phillipsburg, Port Alfred, and Montreal;
Ontario - Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Lansdowne, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Rainy River, Pigeon River, and Fort Frances;
Manitoba - Boissevain, Sprague, and Goodlands;
Alberta - Carway;
Saskatchewan - Regway, Monchy, Big Beaver, Northgate, West Poplar River, and Willow Creek;
British Columbia - Nelway, Boundary Bay, Nanaimo, Sidney, Pacific Highway (Douglas), Nelson Cascade, Paterson, Carson, Midway, Keremeos, Huntingdon, and Chopaka.

19. (1) Quarantine stations shall be under the care of and subject to the orders of the veterinary inspector in charge, who shall have the general superintendence and control of employees and attendants, and of all matters in connection therewith.

(2) No person other than those mentioned in subsection (1) shall enter a quarantine station without written authority from the Veterinary Director General.

20. Animals in a quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the veterinary inspector in charge of the station and all articles used for, about or in connection with the animals, shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

26. The Minister or the Veterinary Director General may authorize the destruction of any quarantined animal or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of such animal, and such destruction shall take place under the supervision of the veterinary inspector in charge, and in the manner prescribed by him.

27. The expenses of feeding, treating and caring for animals detained in quarantine, with the exception of those for the use of grounds and shelter, shall be borne by the owner or importer, and such expenses shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine, and in default of such payment within fourteen days after the expiration of the period of quarantine, the veterinary inspector in charge may, on fourteen days' notice in writing, delivered personally or by registered mail to the owner or importer, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said expenses, together with the expenses of and incidental to the sale of the said animals, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner.

28. No animal under quarantine shall be allowed to come in contact with an animal not in quarantine until duly discharged from quarantine.

29. No animal under quarantine shall be removed from a quarantine station until duly discharged therefrom by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

30. No person shall remove or attempt to remove an animal from a quarantine station except by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

31. No compensation or indemnity is payable for any injury or loss sustained in connection with an animal while it is detained in quarantine.

Importation from the United States

55. This Part applies only to the importation of animals from the United States.

56. All animals imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating the purpose for which the animals are imported.

57. Except as otherwise provided in, and subject to the provisions of this Part, animals may be imported into Canada at an inspection port or quarantine station.

58. Any animal imported into Canada may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated by an inspector whenever the Minister so orders or whenever the inspector finds or suspects that the animal is infected with or has been exposed to infectious or contagious disease.

Horses, Mules and Asses

59. No branded or range horses, mules or asses shall be imported into Canada unless in the opinion of an inspector they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle.

60. Horses, mules or asses imported into Canada shall, whenever and during such times as the Veterinary Director General may require, be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of mallein test for glanders, dated not more than thirty days prior to date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service; when not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be subjected to a mallein test whether at the inspection port or quarantine station where entry is made, or under quarantine restrictions at destination.

61. (1) Any animals that are tested at the port of entry pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered without compensation or permanently marked and returned to the United States and shall not at any time be allowed to enter Canada.

(2) All horses, mules and asses in the same consignment as such reactors shall be returned to the United States, but they may subsequently be admitted into Canada if they are subjected to a mallein test after the expiration of a period of at least fifteen days, they do not then react to the test, evidence satisfactory to an inspector is produced that during the said period they have not been in contact with any animals infected with glanders, and the animals in all other respects are eligible under the Act and these regulations for importation into Canada.

62. Any animals that are tested at destination point pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered

without compensation and the remaining animals in the shipment shall be detained in quarantine for such period as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe.

Cattle

63. (1) Cattle six months old or over, excluding steers, spayed heifers and cattle for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada

- (a) Shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing the date of birth of the animal and showing either
 - (i) that in the case of an animal under thirty months of age at the date of importation, the animal was officially vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine, not earlier than four months and not later than eleven months after the date of the birth of the animal, and the exact date of that vaccination, or
 - (ii) that the animal was subjected to a blood test for Brucellosis with negative results within thirty days of the date of exportation; or
- (b) if not accompanied by the certificate mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for such period as an inspector may deem necessary and subjected to a test for Brucellosis, or returned to the United States.

(2) Any cattle that are tested pursuant to subsection (1), and found to be reactors shall be permanently marked and returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

64. (1) In addition to the requirements of section 63 cattle for feeding purposes, breeding purposes or milk production, imported into Canada

- (a) shall be accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service; or
- (b) if not accompanied by the certificate mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for such period as an inspector may deem necessary and subjected to the tuberculin test or returned to the United States

(2) Any cattle that are tested pursuant to subsection (1) and found to be reactors shall be permanently marked and

returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

65. Cattle from fully accredited herds in the United States accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that they are from a fully accredited herd, and have been tuberculin-tested with negative results within one year from the date of importation, are exempt from the provisions of section 64.

Swine

At the present time swine, uncooked pork, uncooked pork products, pork offal and garbage from the United States of America are prohibited entry into Canada.

Sheep and Goats

70. (1) All sheep and goats imported into Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that the animals show no evidence of the disease known as scrapie, that so far as can be determined the disease has not existed on the premises of origin during the three years immediately prior to shipment and that the animals are not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected with scrapie or any other infectious or contagious disease; and such sheep and goats shall be admitted only at quarantine stations and shall be detained in quarantine at the international boundary for a period of thirty days unless they are accompanied by one of the following certificates:

- (a) in the case of sheep and goats for breeding, grazing, or feeding purposes, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that they have been twice dipped at an interval and in a preparation approved by that Service;
- (b) in the case of purebred registered sheep and goats for breeding purposes only, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that he has inspected them within the thirty days prior to their arrival in Canada, and has found them free from scabies and necrobacillosis, and that scabies does not exist in the county or counties in which the sheep and goats originated.

(2) Sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and if found healthy may be permitted to proceed to their destination, but all such sheep and goats shall be subject to the direction and supervision of inspectors who have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually

prevent their being brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with other sheep and goats in Canada.

Dogs

71. (1) A dog may be imported into Canada from the United States at any Customs port of entry if it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian licensed in Canada or the United States and certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry a reasonably complete and legible description of the dog and the date of the vaccination of it and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the Customs port of entry and returned to the owner.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dogs known as "seeing-eye" dogs or to dogs specially trained for public entertainment imported into Canada for a temporary stay and kept under direct control while in Canada.

Poultry

72. Poultry may be imported into Canada from the United States if they are accompanied by a certificate, issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State Veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, that the poultry covered by such certificates are free from infectious and contagious diseases and, so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease or ornithosis.

Animals for Exhibition

73. (1) Animals other than swine or cattle may be admitted into Canada on inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for purposes of exhibition or other temporary stay.

(2) Cattle may be admitted into Canada for inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for entertainment at rodeos, circuses or other similar forms of entertainment.

Animals for Transit through Canada

74. Animals may be admitted from any part of the United States into Canada for transit to any other part of the United States in bond, and, with the exception of swine, may be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere subject to their being inspected at the Canadian port of shipment.

Importations from Countries other
than the United States

Persons interested in making importations from countries other than the United States are requested to write to the Veterinary Director General.

Meat and Meat By Products

185. (1) No person shall import into Canada either direct, or via other countries, any meats or meat by-products, (other than cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat by-product, edible tallow and oleo stearine) from countries in which foot and mouth disease, or rinderpest, has in the opinion of the Minister existed during the preceding twelve months, except that feathered game may be imported if the feet of the birds have been removed at a point above the spur or spur core.

(2) An inspector may at any time enter and search any ship or vessel, in or upon which he reasonably believes may be found any article the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and may seize and destroy without compensation any such article he reasonably believes was imported contrary to this section.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to

- (a) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at ports on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean or on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and not destined to any place west of the port of Montreal other than a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade of Canada,
- (b) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal and destined to any place west of the port of Montreal, if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon the first arrival at the port of Montreal, and the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is at the port of Montreal or west of the port of Montreal, or
- (c) a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon arrival at the port where the vessel enters the coasting trade of Canada and if the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is engaged in the coasting trade of Canada.

Fabrics

186. No person shall import into Canada any secondhand, or previously used cheesecloth or other fabrics, that have been used in the covering of meats, unless the shipment is accompanied by the sworn declaration of the shipper, and the inspector is satisfied that the fabrics have been boiled in a solution of caustic potash or caustic soda.

Hatching Eggs

187. (1) No person shall import into Canada from the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new, clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that the eggs to which the certificate relates originated from a flock or flocks that are free from infectious and contagious diseases and so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, or ornithosis.

(2) No person shall import into Canada from any country other than the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian authorized by his national government to certify to the effect that the eggs to which the certificate relates originate from a flock that is free from avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest and fowl typhoid.

Artificial Insemination

189. (1) No person shall import into Canada the semen of animals unless he has obtained a permit therefor issued by the Veterinary Director General.

(2) An application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Veterinary Director General, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by an official veterinarian of the government of the country from which the semen is being exported showing

- (a) that the animal from which the semen is to be obtained has been examined and found free of infectious or contagious disease, and
- (b) where the semen is from a bull, that the bull and the herd in which it is kept have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within the previous twelve months.

(3) Where the semen is from purebred animals and is to be used for the improvement of stock, the applicant shall state the breed, registered name and registration number of the male animal from which the semen is to be obtained, the live stock recording association in which it is registered and the name and address of the owner of the animal.

(4) No permit to import semen shall be issued unless, in the opinion of the Veterinary Director General, the country of origin of the semen is free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other serious epizootics.

(5) A permit is valid for three months from date of issue, but the Veterinary Director General may cancel or amend a permit.

Veterinary Biologics

193. In this part,

- (a) "Veterinary biologics" means aggressins, serums, viruses, toxins, tuberculin, mallein, Johnin, abortin, vaccines, micro-organisms either living or killed, and products of micro-organisms intended for use in the treatment or diagnosis of diseases of animals;
- (b) "Permit" means the permit of the Veterinary Director General;
- (c) "License" means the license of the Veterinary Director General;
- (d) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture.

194. No person shall import veterinary biologics into Canada without a permit issued by the Veterinary Director General under this Part which shall specify the biologics to be imported; an additional permit shall be required for the importation of further biological products.

195. Permits shall be valid for the calendar year in which they are issued but may be revoked at any time by the Veterinary Director General.

196. Applications for permits shall be made on forms supplied by the Veterinary Director General, and shall furnish the information therein required, which shall include the name of each product, the name and address of the manufacturer, and of the shipper, and the name of the country, or countries, in which the products are manufactured; the official designating number, stamp, or mark of products approved by countries in which their manufacture is officially regulated shall also be shown.

197. Such samples of imports as the Veterinary Director General may deem necessary for testing for potency, sterility and immunizing properties, shall be furnished by the importer free of any charge, but the Veterinary Director General shall furnish such importer with a report of the test of the sample within a reasonable time.

228. No person except an inspector acting under the special authority of the Veterinary Director General, shall import, manufacture, sell or use hog cholera serum or virus.

Stock Cars and Poultry Crates

203. All stock cars intended for the conveyance of animals from any place in Canada to the United States, or for transit through United States territory to any other part of Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals are placed therein.

204. All cars conveying animals into Canada from the United States, whether such animals are intended for places in Canada or for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be inspected, and unless found in a clean and sanitary condition shall be returned to the United States.

205. (1) All stock cars, whether of Canadian origin or not, and whether empty or conveying merchandise other than livestock, entering Canada from the United States, if not showing evidence of having been so treated, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector, and in default shall be returned to the United States.

(2) This section does not apply to empty stock cars, bonded and sealed with a customs seal, entering Canada from the United States in transit to some other part of the United States.

206. Stock cars that have conveyed animals from the United States to places in Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after being unloaded, and before being returned to the country whence they came.

207. All inspections required by this Part shall be made between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon unless the railway company furnishes artificial lighting and other facilities satisfactory to an inspector, in which case inspections may be made for such company at any hour, on due notice being given to the inspector on duty for the time being.

208. Any animal dying from any cause whatever when in transit through Canada from one place in the United States to another in that country, shall not be removed from the car in which it died while in Canadian territory.

209. All swine entering Canada for transit and all cars conveying such swine shall be inspected by an inspector immediately after entering Canadian territory; and any cars containing swine showing evidence of disease, and any cars that are dirty or do not, in the opinion of the inspector, meet in every way the requirements of this Part shall be immediately returned to the United States.

210. All cars conveying swine from the United States into Canada intended for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be fitted with ten-inch foot boards in a manner satisfactory to an inspector.

211. The douching or drenching with water of swine originating in the United States or cars containing them while in transit through Canada is prohibited.

212. Swine originating in the United States, while in transit through Canada, shall not be unloaded from the cars containing them.

213. All empty stock cars arriving at or passing through any of the places hereinafter mentioned shall, unless bearing evidence of having previously been so treated, be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector before being allowed to proceed:

St. John's, Corner Brook, Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, St. John, Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg (Ft. Erie), Stratford, Winnipeg, terminals situated in the municipalities of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Transcona, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Edmonton South, Port Mann, New Westminister, Victoria and Coquitlam.

221. (1) No person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle that has been used for the purpose of conveying animals, unless the poultry crate, truck or other vehicle was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose.

(2) Where in the opinion of an inspector any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle arriving in Canada has been used for the purpose of conveying animals but does not show any evidence that it was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose, he may order the cleaning and disinfecting thereof; and no person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle in respect of which an order is made under this subsection until it has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) This section does not apply to stock cars or aircraft.

Refuse from Ships

180. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no person shall land or discharge manure, garbage or other refuse in any port or waters of Canada from ships arriving in such port or waters from any other country, or which remain in or are passing through such port or waters.

(2) Manure, garbage or other refuse may be landed or discharged at the ports of St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Vancouver, Victoria, and such other ports as the Minister may designate, under the following conditions:

- (a) the manure, garbage or other refuse to be landed or discharged is contained in closed, leak-proof metal containers;
- (b) the manure, garbage or other refuse is landed or discharged under the supervision of an inspector and is destroyed by incineration at the nearest incinerator or by such other method approved by the Veterinary Director General; and
- (c) the containers are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) Every ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal shall, unless the ship or vessel has incineration facilities satisfactory to an inspector, discharge its manure, garbage or other refuse under the supervision of an inspector.

(4) Where a person on a ship or vessel contravenes this section, the captain is liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

Garbage from Aircraft

224. (1) No person shall remove garbage from any aircraft entering Canada from any other country unless it is first placed in closed containers.

(2) All garbage removed from aircraft entering Canada from any other country shall be destroyed immediately upon such removal by burning on the airport premises and the containers shall, immediately after being emptied, be burned or subjected to heat at a temperature of not less than one hundred degrees Centigrade, for not less than fifteen minutes.

(3) Where a person violates this section the captain, and the owner are each liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on November 24, 1959, by Dr. K. F. Wells, Veterinary Director General of Canada.

NOTE: Persons requiring additional information are requested to contact Dr. K. F. Wells, Veterinary Director General, Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA. .



